

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

CONDUCTING EDITOR,
ORANGE JUDD, A. M.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 93.]

For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EVERY one writing to the Editor or Publishers of this journal will please read "Special Notices," on last page.

ALL letters relating to Editorial matters should be addressed to Mr. ORANGE JUDD, (the Conducting Editor).

Letters inclosing subscriptions and on other business should be directed to ALLEN & Co., Publishers, and also those referring to both departments. Editorial and business matters, if in the same letter, should be on separate sheets.

HINTS ON BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING.

[Continued from page 209.]

9. The oil of milk, or butter, is contained in very small sacs or bags diffused through the water which holds the casein (curd) and sugar in solution. As before stated (3), the butter is lighter than the other fluids, and when the milk is allowed to stand quietly for a time, the greater portion of it will rise to the surface in the form of cream. Cream is composed of the oil sacs mingled with some casein, and it is impossible to separate these substances before churning, and not wholly afterwards.

10. *Materials for Milk Pans.*—Various kinds of milk pans are in use, such as glass, tin, porcelain, stoneware, glazed iron, wood, zinc, &c. The requisites for these are, cheapness, coolness, and cleanliness. Glass milk pans are undoubtedly best, as regards coolness and cleanliness, but the cost and their easy breakage will prevent their being generally used. Porcelain (earthen or China ware) is liable to the same objections, though not so easily broken as glass, but if of fine quality, more costly. Well glazed stoneware pans are not so easily handled or cleaned, but where a cool room can not always be secured, they are probably the best, as they are not expensive. Glazed iron pans are very good, but are somewhat objectionable on account of their cost, weight, and their not being very cool. Wood vessels are not easily kept clean and sweet, and are objectionable. If used, great care should be taken to have them well scalded after every using. Zinc pans have been highly commended, but we consider them very objectionable on account of their easy corrosion and liability to produce poisonous salts. We would not use them if furnished to us free of cost, unless they were well glazed internally. For general use, where a cool milk room can be secured, there is no kind

of milk pan to be preferred to the old-fashioned "tin pan." They are cheap, light, and easily kept clean. If the atmosphere is not, or can not be kept at a low temperature, stone or earthen ware vessels are the best.

11. *Depth of Milk Pans.*—Milk should be kept in shallow vessels, and the fluid should never exceed 2½ inches in depth, as in proportion to the shallowness of the vessels will depend the rapidity and perfection of the cream's rising. We believe the best English butter-makers set the milk about 2 inches deep. In this country, those who have received prizes for the greatest product of butter from a given amount of milk, report 2 to 2½ inches as the proper depth.

12. *Milk Room.*—This should combine dryness, coolness, airiness, and neatness. It should be upon the north side of some other building, or in some manner be sheltered from the sun, and have its windows open to the north or northeast. A milk room and an ice house can be well combined. Where but few cows are kept, however, the cellar is generally used as a milk room, and it answers a very good purpose if kept clean and well ventilated. Where two or three cows only are kept, it is always best to partition off a portion of the cellar, and give it a hard, dry floor, whitewash it well, and provide for a good current of air. The temperature should be kept as near 50 degrees as possible. Opening or closing the windows and doors in hot, damp, or cold weather, will facilitate this. Perfect neatness, or the removal of every thing like filth or decaying materials, is of the first importance. A little milk left to sour upon the shelves or floor, or in the corners or seams of the milk vessels, will do much to deteriorate all the milk, cream, or butter in the room. Scouring the shelves with sand, and washing every shelf and vessel with hot water, should be practiced very frequently.

13. *Raising the Cream.*—To facilitate the raising of the cream, the pans should not be moved about, nor should the surface of the milk be agitated by currents of air. In a recent lecture, Prof. Way, of England, suggests that a gentle, uniform motion might facilitate the rising of the butteraceous particles; but until some machinery is invented for this purpose, a safer rule is to keep the pans unmoved. We think, however, an occasional gentle tapping with a small stick upon the sides of the milk vessels, so as to jar the contents without agitating the surface, may hasten the more perfect separation and ascent of the cream. If the tem-

perature of the room is kept low, the skimming should be deferred 30 to 40 hours, or longer if the milk remains sweet. The first skimming should be made before any souring takes place. The cream is usually removed with a skimmer punctured with small holes. There is the objection to this, that the milk dripping through mingles the remaining cream with the milk in the pan. This is avoided by using a tight skimmer having a straight edge. Some dairymen draw off the milk slowly through a small spigot or tap in the bottom of the pan.

14. *Preserving the Cream.*—We think it better to keep the cream in two portions, one consisting of that removed at the end of 24 hours, and the other of that removed after souring and curdling has commenced. Let these two portions be churned separately. In this way a larger yield of butter will be secured, and the greater part of it will, other things being equal, be of a very superior quality. As milking is, or should be, done at regular intervals, a convenient plan is to draw a single chalk-mark upon all the pans in use at every milking, so that the number of marks upon any pan tells at once how many milkings old it is. The cream should be kept in the coolest place possible until ready for churning. In warm weather the churning should take place very frequently, once in two or three days at longest, and while the cream is still sweet, always bearing in mind that the decay of any of the casein, which always takes place in connection with souring, by so much deteriorates not only the taste, but especially the keeping quality of the butter.

CORN FODDER.—J. C. McGrew, of Smithfield, Jefferson Co., Ohio, writes the Ohio Farmer, that last season he sowed two acres of corn between the 10th and 20th of June, using two bushels of seed to the acre, broadcast and harrowed in. He cut it with a cradle, leaving a few stalks standing every few rods, for the purpose of tying the shocks to. After the fodder had become cured in the swaths, it was set up around the standing stalks, and tied. Here it remained till perfectly dry, when it was hauled in and placed in a rick under a shed. Although he had not more than a half crop on account of the drouth, it fed 137 sheep two months and four days.

Forty-nine farmers, or dairymen, in the single town of Streetsboro', Portage County, Ohio, have 1,396 cows, or an average of about 70 each.

For the American Agriculturist.
THE WASTE PLACES OF THE FARM.
 DETAILS OF EXPERIMENTS.

There are few farms, of any considerable dimensions, on which there are not found certain spots which, in their natural state, are almost wholly unproductive. Sometimes these waste places are of such a character that their recovery is well nigh hopeless, or at least the expense thereby incurred would be so great as to forbid the attempt. In very many cases, however, by a little enterprise, and a trifling outlay of labor or capital, these neglected spots might not only be reclaimed so as to be serviceable, but they might even be transformed into the most profitable portions of the whole farm. More than all this, they may even furnish to the adjacent fields the elements of fertility, and so defray the expense of their own improvement. All this is true with regard to many thousands of acres of land, covered at present with useless bogs which, at best, only furnish a little coarse pasture in the few early days of spring, but during the rest of the year only yield a fruitful harvest of noxious weeds, musketoes and slimy reptiles.

The localities referred to are, generally, deposits of vegetable matter, combined with the richest and finest particles of the soil washed from the surrounding hills. But in consequence of excessive moisture, these lands, until reclaimed, are cold and sour, and unfavorable to vegetation except of the coarsest kinds.

It is, first of all, necessary to free the soil from the water with which it is saturated, and to get rid of the rank growth of bogs or bushes whereby such localities are commonly so thickly overgrown. This, it must be confessed, is no easy matter; but requires considerable hard labor, or the use of some capital. The majority of farmers are frightened by these considerations, and so are deterred from seriously undertaking the much-needed improvement. Many, indeed, are wholly incredulous when assured that the elements of the highest fertility are treasured up in those places, which they have been accustomed to regard as hopelessly barren, so far as all useful vegetation is concerned. More correct notions with regard to this subject, however, are beginning to prevail, especially where agricultural papers are read, and where farmers begin to be impatient of the despotic rule of ancient usage, and on the contrary begin to realize the necessity of progress in their high and honorable vocation.

One successful experiment has a happy influence over a whole neighborhood, by awakening attention and leading others to imitation. Recorded results of such undertakings exert a like influence. Hence it is that the writer is moved to note a few particulars with regard to his own experience, hoping that, in consequence, some spot now desolate, and the source of mischievous malaria, may be made to smile with fertility, and to minister to the wants of man and of beast.

It may be proper to premise that the writer

is not a farmer by profession, but is, at present, the occupant of a few acres over which he has control, and which are subject to his management. In one of the lots on the premises there was a semi-circular piece of wet muck-swamp, overgrown thickly with formidable bogs, coarse weeds and bushes. The tract only contained an acre, or less; but it seemed a pity to suffer it to remain in its then useless condition, while it was evident that it might be profitably reclaimed. Accordingly, two years ago last fall, I employed a man, and opened a ditch on the lower or straight side of the piece. A covered drain (filled with small stones) was then made on the side next to the up-land. The bogs were next cut off, gathered in heaps and burned, and the ashes scattered over the surface. Before the winter set in it was plowed—the operation being a difficult one, in consequence of the tough sod and the roots of the bogs remaining in the ground. These operations involved an expense of about \$16. But, to balance the account, I had more than thirty loads of muck, of the best quality, from the open ditch, which was drawn up in the fall, and composted the following spring with barn-yard manure. In the autumn this was applied to the adjacent lot, and the result was a good crop of rye from a rather poor, gravelly soil.

I think that the increase of that single crop, considering the high price of grain last year, fully paid for the original outlay in the improvements I had undertaken.

In the spring of 1853 I undertook, myself, to cultivate a small corner—about the fourth part of an acre—of my reclaimed bog. The rest of the piece I assigned to a laboring man, on very liberal terms, on condition that he should thoroughly cultivate and subdue it. The season, however, in this region, was exceedingly wet, and from this cause, chiefly, he wholly neglected his portion after it had been planted with potatoes. The ground was neither plowed nor hoed, and, as might have been expected, the crop was a failure, and my land was a perfect wilderness of rank weeds. But not so the small portion which was properly cared for. Notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the season, the products of that little corner, in potatoes, &c., were worth at least \$12 over and above the cost of cultivation.

Nothing further was done with this piece of ground until about the first of July, last year, when I had it plowed. A peck and a half of buckwheat was sown upon the largest part of it, on the 6th of July. On the 22d of July I sowed the remainder with flat turnips and ruta-bagas. It proved to be too late for the latter. The flat turnips, however, grew finely. Notwithstanding the scorching drouth, which spoiled crops in the adjacent fields, in my muck ground vegetation advanced without any interruption. In precisely 30 days from the time of sowing, I gathered radishes from this ground one and a half inches in diameter. In the neighborhood, generally, buckwheat and turnips were a failure; but I harvested 11 bushels of buckwheat, and 60 bushels of turnips, notwithstanding the failure of my ruta-bagas. The

account with this piece of ground last year stood as follows:

DEBIT.	
To plowing and harrowing one day	\$2 00
To 1½ pecks of buckwheat, sown	0 38
To harvesting and threshing buckwheat	1 25
To harvesting turnips	0 50
Total	\$4 13
CREDIT.	
To 11 bushels buckwheat, at \$1 P bushel	\$11 00
To 60 bushels turnips, at 37½ cents P bushel	22 50
	\$33 50
Deduct cost of cultivation	4 13
Leaving a clear profit of	\$29 37

from an acre which, before, was not only worthless, but a nuisance.

Having concluded last fall that my ground was not yet sufficiently drained, I employed a man to dig several small additional ditches, and to fill them with stones from the adjacent lot. This involved a new outlay of about \$7. But to set over against this, at the same time, I had the main ditch widened and deepened, and so obtained 40 loads of muck for my compost heap. This will more than pay for the fresh expense incurred.

I had the ground plowed again last fall, and this spring found it in fine condition. Preparatory to planting, some of the largest clods were gathered into heaps and partially burned, and then scattered. About two-thirds of the piece was then immediately marked out and planted with potatoes, broom corn, squashes, &c. This was done on the 15th of May. The remainder, I have sown with carrots, beets, onions, &c. My seeds generally have come up very well, but just now this piece of ground is suffering in some degree from an excess of moisture, the rains having recently been very frequent and copious.

I hope, with the ordinary blessing of Providence, to receive a large return for the labor bestowed upon this bit of reclaimed ground, the present year. It is my purpose to apprise you of the result.

I think it not unlikely that some of your readers will be disposed to regard this as a small matter, and unworthy of the space it occupies in your paper; but, what has been done on a small scale, may be done on a larger one; and if it is profitable to reclaim a single acre, it will be profitable to undertake the reclamation of a larger number.

A FRIEND OF IMPROVEMENT.

Ulster County, N. Y.

[We are pleased to get just such details. Our space can not be better occupied. They show what may be done, and how to do it.—Ed.]

A PHILANTHROPIC POTATO DEALER.—The Terre Haute (Ind.) American relates an anecdote of a canal boat captain who brought a load of potatoes to market at that place, which is well worth repeating:

He sold his potatoes at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel, when the price in the town had been all along two dollars and twenty-five cents. As soon as the speculators heard of his low price, one of them broke for the boat to buy the load. He offered to take the whole cargo at the captain's price, but that impracticable individual refused to sell, and thus lectured the speculator on the sin of "forestalling" the market: "Sir, I will not sell the potatoes to any

speculator or monopolizer—they were brought here for the use of persons with families, and not for gentlemen of your ilk."

For the American Agriculturist.

DISH-WASHING—HOW TO FIND A SAVING WIFE

"Dish-washing," by Minnie Myrtle, which appeared some weeks since, is a subject interesting to every family in our civilized country, where dish-washing goes on at least three times every day, from one year's end to another, with perhaps a few exceptions—as in case of "old bachelors," who are said to pack them away in the closet until next meal! just giving them a "dry wash." No fertile brain in New-England, or any where else, has yet invented a "dish-washer;" at least I could find no model of one in the Patent Office at Washington, and so we must go on the old way, washing by hand.

Minnie Myrtle begins altogether right. First the glasses, spoons and forks, and other silver, should be washed and rinsed, and nicely wiped on tea-cup towels; then have two tubs with clean, soft water, a perfectly clean dish-cloth in the rinsing water, and if you have no "draining box," do not wait for the carpenter to make one, but just get a large-sized raisin-box, knock out the bottom, and nail five or six laths lengthwise, using the lath-nails, as they will not cause them to split. Set the box on a sink, or waiter, to catch the water that drains off. When the plates are hastily passed through the hot water, after passing the clean cloth, or swab, over every one, place them in the box, letting them lean a little, and lapping over one another in the box until it is full. Take them out—they need no wiping; set them aside, and fill the box again, and soon all will be done.

Minnie never puts her knife-handles in the water; it ruins them. So it does. Just wash them, and wipe on a clean dish-cloth wrung out of hot water. She "hates brick-dust" to clean knives. Then let her take a little anthracite coal-ashes, wet a small bit of coarse linen, rub off the black spots, and then polish with dry ashes.

I agree with her about the milk-pails and pans, to be used for nothing else; and as to the bread-tray, we take an iron spoon and scrape off all that sticks fast before we finish kneading the bread, which is soon done, and prevents waste. To impress the minds of the girls I have "brought up," with the sin and folly of wasting, I tell them the story of the young man that wanted to marry a wife who would help him along in the world:

The first house he went to, the man offered to have the stranger's horse put in the stable, but he declined, saying he had "a queer horse, that would not eat any thing but the scrapings of the dough-trough." One of the girls said he could have plenty of that; and soon got him a bucketful. That was enough for him—she would not do. He went to another house, and said the same about the feed; but the young lady said his horse would have to do without the scrapings, as she never left any to waste. Here he let the farmer put up his horse and gave him oats. He found a saving wife.

CROPS IN ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. W. S. Moore of this County writes, under date of June 12:

"The weather with us is very cool, and the ground is completely saturated by the late frequent and very copious rains. Since the rains, winter grain has improved wonderfully. Early in the season the prospect for winter grain was very bad in this region.

Indeed not a few pieces were hopelessly injured by the winter. Where this was not the case, there is now the promise of a fair crop. Grass remains short and backward, and I fear that the hay crop will be defective. Oats are doing well. An unusual quantity of corn has been planted, but during the present cold and wet weather it is making little progress. Peach blossoms were generally killed in this section, but all other kinds of fruit promise well at the present time."

For the American Agriculturist.

CROPS IN WESTCHESTER, PA.

A BOY'S LETTER.

I am now at school, at the New-Castle Institute, a very good school, by the way, and I will tell you a little of the crops hereabouts.

From the present prospects, there will be large crops of both corn and wheat this season, for the late rains have placed wheat out of danger of a drouth. I hear a good many complaints of the fly, in our State, in wheat, and worms in corn; soon after the latter was planted it became very dry, and the cut-worms laid whole fields in ruin, and many were planted over.

Oats look well all over this part of the country, as far as I have seen or heard, and if we continue to have such copious showers, we will have large crops.

I hope that our brightest anticipations of an abundant harvest may be realized, for almost everything eatable is, or has been for months, extremely high. It need hardly be supposed that grain will go down to the old prices, until the termination of the war in Europe, and as the conflict is becoming every day more complicated, there are still encouraging prospects for the farmer, and every one should endeavor to put every acre of land into something. Any thing will pay in these times, when there are almost starvation prices. The demand must be supplied, and all depend upon the tillers of the soil. The fate of many depends upon the coming crops. I trust that the next winter will not find so many suffering families as there were last, and hope ample provision will be made by the laborer for any thing that may turn up, and make hay while the sun shines.

A DELAWARE FARMER'S SON.

MISSOURI CHALLENGES THE UNITED STATES.

A MAMMOTH FARM.

The undersigned, believing that their farm, situated seven miles south of St. Louis, Mo., is unequaled in point of variety, production and extent by any other in the United States, (though it has been in cultivation less than ten years,) challenge the whole Union to a competition for a grand Sweep Stake Premium on the following conditions:

Each person competing shall deposit Five Hundred Dollars, to be used as hereinafter specified.

Entries of farms to be made prior to August 1st, 1855.

A Committee to consist of one person from each State in which any farm or farms shall be entered shall be selected by the Governor of the respective States represented, whose duty, when so selected and notified by the Governor, shall be to proceed and visit each farm so entered during the months of September and October, and award the premium to the owner of the farm which shall excel in these particulars, viz:

Variety of Production;
Amount of Production; and
Extent of Surface Cultivated.

The premium shall consist of a service of plate, to be purchased with the money de-

posited by all the competitors after the expenses of the committee have been paid.

We are anxious to let the world know what has been, and what can be done west of the Mississippi River, and make this offer in good faith, and with a full determination to carry it out.

All necessary preliminary arrangements will be made in a liberal manner. Who will enter the list? Communications with reference to the above may be made directly to us at St. Louis, or to E. Abbott, Esq., Editor of the Valley Farmer, St. Louis, Mo.

Pledging ourselves that all such shall meet with prompt and respectful attention.

JOHN SIGERSON & BROTHER.

St. Louis, Mo., June 1, 1855.

Of the above farm we give the following particulars from the Valley Farmer:

The Sigerson farm is situated south of the river De Peres, in what is known as the Carondelet Common Fields, and consists of one thousand acres, all under fence and nearly all in cultivation. When the commencement was made there, about ten years ago, the whole tract was covered with a stout growth of black jack, hickory, hazle, &c. The Gravois runs through the entire tract, diagonally from south-east to north-west, affording abundance of water for stock. The ground is quite undulating and on it are found numerous sink holes, through which the water drains off by subterranean passages in the limestone ledge which underlies the whole section into the Mississippi river. The soil is a rich sandy loam, very deep, upon a clay sub-soil, and on being worked becomes very friable and is easily pulverized. It is admirably adapted to the growth of fruit and also, corn, wheat, potatoes—in fact everything cultivated in this region.

They have now an apple and peach orchard in bearing of over 160 acres, embracing some 40,000 trees; they have 5,000 pear trees in bearing, besides nectarines, apricots, cherries, plums, quinces, &c., in great numbers. They have 200 acres of meadow, 60 acres of wheat, the finest we have seen this season; 60 acres of oats; 100 acres devoted to the nursery, in which they have this year planted about five bushels of apple seeds, and thirty bushels of peach stones; they have in it 50,000 budded peach trees, which will be ready for sale this fall; a larger quantity of apples; 300,000 grape cuttings; 30,000 evergreens, besides large quantities of quinces, pears, &c., as well as ornamental and shade trees, roses, dahlias, and every variety of hardy and exotic flower and shrub. They have twenty-five acres of strawberries, from which they have daily gathered from one to two hundred gallons of fruit for two weeks past.

Besides supplying a large amount of fruit for the St. Louis market, the Messrs. Sigerson are intending this year to send large quantities to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, and other cities north of us. By our railroad facilities this can now be accomplished so as to contribute vastly to the comfort of our northern neighbors and be a source of profit to the enterprising men engaged in it. They expect to have from twenty to thirty thousand bushels of peaches to dispose of this season.

The force employed to carry on this vast concern, varies according to the season, from thirty to fifty men. They have residing on their place about eight men who have families, to whom they furnish a comfortable home, a garden plot, fire wood, pasture for a cow, and pay them twenty dollars per month, the men boarding themselves. Single men are boarded by the proprietors and paid from twelve to fifteen dollars per month.

We were much interested in the appear-

ance of the giant growth of wheat in the midst of large trees; in the natural blue grass pasture; the nine miles of Osage Orange hedge, most of it a perfect barrier to all kinds of intruders; the magnificent evergreen hedge; the luxuriant clover, and, above all, the neatness and order characterizing the whole concern, in which respect a vast improvement has been made since our previous visits. Nor ought we to omit to mention the valuable stock belonging to the farm. We particularly noticed four two year's old heifers brought from Kentucky—animals that can not easily be beaten, also a pair of mares heavy with foal, which were really splendid animals. We noticed many other fine animals, which we can not particularize.

The Sigersons are firm believers in the efficacy of deep plowing and thorough cultivation, and act upon the principle that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well; accordingly they put the plow down to its beam, and frequently put in the spade so as to pulverize fully two feet deep. The weeds are also, we notice, kept in subjection.

The success of this enterprise, so highly creditable to the proprietors, and of which our city and State has just cause to be proud, has demonstrated one thing from which the people of both the north and the south should receive instruction. It is often said by over-zealous persons at the north, who know but little about the actual condition of things in the Slave States, that white laborers can not live in a Slave community; that the tendency of the institution of slavery is to drive away all intelligent free laborers, &c., &c.; yet here is, in a slave State, the largest farm in the Union, and one which is making more money for its owners than any other, operated entirely by free labor, there never having been a slave employed on the place, and a better, more respectable and intelligent set of men can not be found employed in any place in the Union.

One thing more we would notice in concluding our remarks upon this establishment, and that is that over the entrance gate to the place is placed a sign to the effect that no business visitors are admitted on the Sabbath. The Scripture says, "They that honor me I will honor."

We would call the attention of those who think that this farm can be beat, to Messrs. Sigersons' proposition, which we hope will be extensively copied by our brethern of the press.

THE BOY FARMERS.—A Paris (Me.) paper tells a good story of two boys, one 13, and the other 11, who on account of the sickness of their father, was left to work the farm. They thoroughly plowed and cross-plowed three acres of rather rough ground, which they then sowed, and then harrowed it three times over. They also assisted in clearing one acre of new land, which was sown with wheat. It grew well especially that first sown, but at harvest the father being still sick, there was none to gather the grain but those two little lads. Having neither strength or skill to use the cradle, they grasped the sickle with a resolute hand, and reaping what they could each day, persevered until the whole four acres was thus harvested by them alone. The produce of this crop would command in market \$135, and they did a good deal of work on the farm beside. This shows what boys can do if they really set about it, and make work of work, and play of play—not trying to do both at once.

The study of the fashions is the only literature of many women.

In man's works, as in those of nature, the intention is the great thing to be studied.

For the American Agriculturist.

VITALITY OF SPANISH MOSS.

The number of *American Agriculturist* of May 10, page 137, under "Vitality of Spanish Moss," invites examination. I take the position as I have ever done, that this moss is strictly an air plant, that it derives no sap, nor "ex necessitate rei," from necessity, moisture from a growing tree or bark of a dead one. I inclose you two sprigs that you may be convinced. You will see the thread as it were, which attaches joints, is dead, yet from the joints may spring a live connecting link to next joint. If moisture or nourishment was necessary from trees or any substance on which it hangs, how does it pass through the dead moss—exactly like that of commerce if divested of covering, which you will see some of these are. These specimens came from a dead plum tree (native to our woods), and from a sprig not as large as my pen, hanging down two feet.

I have seen live moss on the worm fence, on tall stumps, limbs of trees, and on the telegraph wire—pretty near your idea of a "crowbar."

I believe it will soon die on dead timber, or iron, not because it does not receive its proper nourishment from them, but because exposed to the sun and drying winds; whereas, if in a shade as dense as growing trees, it would live. I have discussed this subject with our folks here, who have seen this moss daily all their lives, and have convinced them by demonstrations. M. W. PHILLIPS.

EDWARDS, MISS., May 25, 1855.

The specimens above alluded to were over two weeks on the way, and had become so dry that we could not distinguish the living from the dead portion, but we have seen large bunches of the moss hanging from trees where a foot or more of the portion next the supporting tree was to all appearance dead and dry. We have also seen large masses of living moss upon dead trees in the forests of Louisiana, and, some years since, had come to the conclusion that this was essentially an air plant, not dependent upon any other plant for sustenance. But we have recently conversed with those who have resided at the south, and had much better opportunity for observation than ourselves, who hold a contrary opinion. They contend that no plant can grow without a supply of mineral constituents. Where the supporting tree is dead, and the sap has ceased to circulate, and especially where the connecting part of the plant is dead, they believe that the decay of the lower portions of the moss supplies the living or growing part with the necessary mineral constituents.

This is an interesting question. Does this, or does any plant grow without the presence of mineral elements? We have seen no analysis of this plant. Does, or does not its hair-like or wiry thread depend upon silica, similar to what is asserted of the hair of animals, the external coating of straw, &c.? If our laboratory was now in operation, we would ask some one to send us a good clean specimen for analysis. The moss found in our market has been too much handled to furnish proper specimens for examination. Besides, its bark or outer covering has been removed. Will not some good chemist in one of the States where this plant grows, make a thorough examination, by burning

it to ascertain, whether it leaves an ash; and if it does leave one on burning determine its character? In the meantime we invite a further discussion of this subject, keeping in mind what is said of the decaying part as a source of mineral elements for the growing portions.

ACTIVITY IS NOT ALWAYS ENERGY.

There are men whose failure to succeed in life is a problem to their friends as well as to themselves. They are industrious, prudent, economical, yet all to no purpose; and after a long life of striving, old age finds them still poor. They complain of ill-luck. They say fate is always against them. But the truth is, they miscarry because they have mistaken mere activity for energy. Confounding two things essentially distinct, they have supposed that, if they were always busy, they would be advancing their fortunes. They have forgotten that misdirected labor is a waste of activity. The person who would succeed in life, is like a marksman firing at a target—his, shots, if they miss the board, are but a waste of powder; to be of any service at all, they must tell in the bull's eye, or near. So, in the great game of life, what a man does must be made to count, or it may almost as well be left undone. The idle warrior, cut from a shingle, who fights the air on the top of a weather-cock, instead of being made to turn some machine commensurate with his strength, is not more worthless than the mere active man, who, though busy from sunrise to sunset, dissipates his labor on trifles, when he ought skillfully to concentrate it on some great end.

Everybody knows some one in his circle of acquaintances who, though always active, has this want of energy. The distemper, if we may call it such, exhibits itself in various ways. In some cases, the man has merely an executive faculty, when he should have a directing one; in other language, he makes a capital clerk for himself, when he ought to be doing the thinking of the business. In other cases, what is done is either not done at the right time, or in the right way. Sometimes there is no distinction made between objects of differing magnitudes, but as much labor is bestowed on a trivial affair as on a matter of vast moment. Energy, correctly understood, is activity proportioned to the end. Napoleon would often, when on a campaign, remain for days without taking off his clothes, now galloping from point to point, now detailing dispatches, now studying maps. But his periods of repose, when the crisis was over, were generally as protracted as his exertions had been. He has been known to sleep for eighteen hours on a stretch. Second rate men, your slaves of tape and routine, while they would come short of the great Emperor's superhuman labors, would have thought themselves lost beyond hope, if they imitated what they call his indolence. They are capital illustrations of activity, keeping up their monotonous jog-trot forever, while Napoleon, with his gigantic industry, alternating such apparent idleness, is as striking an example of energy.

We do not mean to imply that chronic indolence, if relieved occasionally by spasmodic fits of industry, is to be recommended. Men, who have this character, run into the opposite extreme from that which we have been stigmatizing, and fail as invariably of winning success in life. To call their occasional periods of application energy, is a sad misnomer. Such persons, indeed, are but civilized savages, so to speak, vagabonds at heart in their secret hatred of work, and only resorting to labor occasionally, like the wild Indian, who after lying for weeks about

his hut, is roused by sheer hunger, and starts off on a hunting excursion.

Real energy is persevering, steady, disciplined. It never either loses sight of the end to be accomplished, nor intermits its exertions while there is a possibility of success. Napoleon, in the plain of Champagne, sometimes fighting two battles in one day, first defeating the Russians, and then turning on the Austrians, is an illustration of this energy. The Duke of Brunswick, dawdling away precious time when he invaded France at the outbreak of the first revolution, is an example to the contrary. Activity beats about a cover like an untrained dog, never lighting on the covey. Energy goes straight to the bird.—*Cotton Planter*.

CUT FOOD—FEEDING COB MEAL, TURNIPS, &c.

At the stated meeting, (May 2nd,) of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, some discussion arose upon feeding. The following extracts we make from a report in the Philadelphia Florist:

Mr. C. W. Harrison. * * The object in view ought to be well considered beforehand, whether it was to fatten, to improve the secretion of milk, or to keep our animals in a condition to produce the most perfect progeny, and the kind of food adapted accordingly. Not only was the kind but the state of the food important. Persons differed as to size of food, many preferred feeding cut hay, others recommended hay uncut, he inclined to the latter opinion. Uncut hay was longer retained by the animal, and its nutritious portions more fully extracted; he knew this was opposed to the general practice. When hay was fed with ground food it of course must be cut, or it would be wasted.

Mr. A. W. Spangler stated that all good practice, especially in England, was opposed to the views just expressed. The great complaint among stable-keepers and omnibus men was, that they could not obtain machines to cut short enough. The finer it was cut, the better, and less was trampled under foot.

Mr. Isaac Pearson had not used much cut hay, he fed with wheat chaff mixed with cut rutabaga turnips, and was well satisfied with the result.

Mr. Owen Sheridan carefully saved all his wheat chaff, and used it mixed with ground corn and cob. New horses sometimes refused it at first, but they soon became accustomed to it, and thrived on it.

Mr. John S. Haines had used ground cob and corn for twelve years. His mill ground the cob finer than the grain. He moistened his mixture before feeding with it.

Dr. Elwyn approved of cob food for both horses and cattle. The cob and grain ground up together. The plump condition of cattle thus treated attested their perfect health.

Dr. C. R. King objected to the opinion that cut hay was less perfectly digested because of its not being retained by the animal sufficiently long; with ruminating animals, this of course was impossible, and even with horses he thought the statement inadmissible. It was true economy to moisten cut food.

The Chair used Indian corn and cob ground together, soaking before grinding. His practice was to feed horned cattle with a large proportion of roots. He sowed down, all his cultivated ground as soon as possible after the removal of the summer crop, with turnips, the flat topped variety, which produces but little leaf. He gathered the turnips, leaves and all, threw the loads in rows on the barn floor and covered them with corn fodder, which in ordinary seasons keeps out the frost without earth covering; he begins

to use from one end of a row, closing up carefully. In course of time the small amount of tops may become a little slimy, but not to an extent sufficient to cause them to be refused by cattle. The advantage of a mixture of roots with the fodder had always been evident in the fine condition of the stock in the spring.

Mr. S. C. Willits had always found that turnips stored with the tops on, would heat and putrify. He did not regard turnips as a desirable food for stock, but rutabagas were much better than white turnips. The bulk of food was enormous; much of it was water.

Dr. King stated that the turnip contained principles which were not to be found in corn fodder and dry food. It was sometimes an advantage to enlarge the bulk of food, even if the increase in bulk were not digested.

Mr. Isaac Newton agreed with the last statement, the cob was not so nutritious as the corn, yet it was true economy to grind them and feed them together, the grain alone was too heating. The ground cob kept down fever.

MILLET CULTURE.

In 1851 I had a dairy of forty five cows, and having been obliged the year before to buy most of my fodder for a dairy of about the same number, I cast about to see if I could not find something that I could raise in the place of hay that I could keep my cows on, and keep them in good condition, and at the same time get a good supply of milk from them for market (as milk dairying was my business). I sowed corn and found it an excellent substitute; but to keep so many cows on it required too much labor, and after mid-winter it became too dry and harsh, and did not give much milk. In '51, I sowed four acres of millet (four quarts per acre) the 16th of June, and had as much fodder as from any eight acres of grass that year—and it was a good year for hay. I have raised from four to eight acres every year since, and have invariably had good crops of not only fodder or hay, or straw equal to as many tons of the best timothy hay, but from twenty to thirty bushels of seed to the acre, equal to as many bushels of corn to feed to any kind of domestic animals. I feed most of my seed, after having it ground, to milk cows, preferring it to Indian meal, as making more milk and of as rich quality. The last season I had six acres of millet which has been worth more than \$50 per acre, or \$300 for the six acres. I have fed thirty-five cows on the straw since the 25th of January, and have enough left to last until the 1st of May, and got 120 bushels of seed from the lot. The ripest of the seed, some sixty bushels, I have sold for seed, and the balance I am now feeding to my horses, and find they do as well on the meal put on cut hay and straw as they did when I fed an equal quantity of corn and oat-meal.

Now for the manner of raising it: I have raised it on green sward, turned over at my convenience any time in the fall or in the spring up to the time of sowing; I then harrow until mellow, then put on from twelve to eighteen quarts of seed per acre, and as much fine manure as I can spare, from five to fifteen good wagon loads per acre, and sow about the middle of June, and I am sure to have double the amount of hay that the same land in similar condition would produce in meadow. It will stand the drouth better than any other crop I ever raised; in fact, it wants hot, dry weather for it to grow in; if it is moist enough for it to come up, there is but little danger, as the last two years have proved. After the seed is sown and well dragged or cultivated, the ground

should be well rolled, as we get a good deal of dry weather about that time, and if not rolled it may be too dry for the seed to grow; but after it is once up, I think there is but little danger of the failure of a crop. The time of cutting that I have practiced is, as soon as I get through with my oats—say the last of August, or when about half of the heads have seed matured enough to grow. The stalk will be green and full of juice. I cradle it, let it lay one or two days to wilt, and stack it up as I do oats, put on a cap, and let it cure in the stack; it will then be as bright as the best toppings of corn, and any animal will eat it as readily as any other forage.—T. B. SHEPARD, in *Genesee Farmer*.

Horticultural Department.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

JUNE EXHIBITION.

The monthly exhibition of this active association was held, as announced, on Friday, the 15th inst. The display exceeded our expectations. We made our observations before the judges had examined the various articles, and of course could not get the names of the exhibitors. The premium list below will indicate the principal exhibitors. Of Roses, none could have asked for more of them, or for greater variety, or better arrangement. Of Fuchsias, we do not call to mind any better display that we have witnessed in this country. Several of these were shown by Mr. John B. King. There were quite a number of beautiful Gloxinias and Calceolarias, and also of Ixorias, including a large specimen of *Ixoria coccinea*. We noticed an excellent *Erica Bothwelliana* very large specimens of *Begonia argyrostigma*, *Eugenia Jambos*, *Stephenatos floribunda*, &c.

A large *Cissus discolor*, in excellent training, attracted a good deal of attention. The thorny *Euphorbia splendens*, with lingering specimens of its beautiful flowers, threw all we have said of Osage Orange for hedges into the shade, until we called to mind that our impenetrable flower-crowned fence would require the shelter of a heated, longitudinal crystal palace to protect it during winter. Were this a hardy plant, nothing could exceed it for hedging purposes, for a row of plants three feet distant from each other would defy the passage of man or beast.

There were not as many strawberries as we expected, but the half-dozen or so plates exhibited were magnificent. We measured a number of the berries, and found some of them four inches in the largest circumference, while the average size was not less than three inches. They were not named, but we believe the best specimens were the Iowa Mammoth and Scheeke's Staminate. Mr. John B. King, and E. Decker, (gardener to Mr. J. Q. Jones, of Staten Island,) were the only exhibitors whose names we learned.

Wm. Chorlton (gardener to Mr. J. C. Greene, of Staten Island,) had a very excellent show of hot-house grapes, consisting of eight varieties—Cannon Hall Muscat, Muscat Alexandria, Black Hamburg, Grizzly Frontignan, White Tokay, White Frontignan, Chasselas Fontainebleau, and Rose Chas-

selas. The clusters were very large of some of the first named, the Cannon Hall Muscat especially, were the finest clusters we have ever seen. We were sorry Mr. Chorlton did not have the expected opportunity of competing with several grape cultivators from Massachusetts and elsewhere.

Cauliflowers were represented by several large, well developed heads. We noticed two full plates of large gooseberries, one of cherries, &c. But we have not space for further particulars. The exhibition was well attended, especially in the evening, by an admiring and appreciative crowd of visitors. Such shows, occurring monthly, can not fail to develop and foster a taste for the pure and beautiful among all classes; and, when the Hunt Botanical Garden shall have got well under way, Brooklyn will stand at the head of the Horticultural cities on this continent.

PREMIUMS.

Plants in Pots.—Best seven hot and greenhouse plants in bloom, (a special premium by Thomas Hunt,) \$10; to Alexander Gordon, gardener to E. Hoyt. Second best seven, \$5; to Martin Collopy, gardener to J. H. Prentice. Best three Fuchsias \$3; to Alexander Frazer, gardener to D. Perkins and A. Large. Best four Calceolarias—a special premium by Mr. J. E. Rauch—\$3; to George Hamlin, gardener to W. C. Langley. Second best, \$2; to the same.

Fruits.—Best two bunches of hot-house Grapes, (white,) a special premium by M. Brandegee, \$3; to Wm. Charlton, gardener to J. C. Greene. Best two bunches of hot-house grapes, (black,) a special premium by H. J. Brandegee \$3; to the same. Best dish of Strawberries, \$2; to E. Decker, gardener to J. Q. Jones. Best Cherries, one pound, \$1; Mrs. Devin. A special premium for the best Currants was awarded to E. Decker.

Vegetables.—Best display of Vegetables, E. Decker. Special premiums to Alexander Gordon and Martin Collopy.

Cut Flowers.—Best display of Cut Roses—a special premium—by Thos. Hunt, \$5, M. Donadi, florist, Astoria. Second best display of Cut Roses, \$3, Daniel Ball, florist, New-York. Best 12 varieties Perpetual Roses, \$5, Donadi. Second best do. do., \$2, Henry Hudson, gardener to Fred. Griffin. Best 12 varieties Bengal, Bourbon, Tea and Noisette Roses, \$3, Donadi. Second best do. do. do., \$2, Geo. Hamlyn. Best 12 varieties Moss and other Hardy Roses, not named, \$3, James Weir, florist, Bay Ridge. Second best do. do. do., \$2, Donadi. Best basket of Flowers, a special premium by A. J. S. Degrauw, \$5, Richard Renton, florist, Erocklyn. Second best do., \$3, Wm. Pointer, florist, Brooklyn. Best pair Hand Bouquets, a special premium by W. S. Dunham, \$5, Miss Maggie Dunham, daughter of W. S. Dunham. Best Parlor Bouquet, \$3, James Weir. Second best do., \$2, D. Murphy, gardener to J. L. T. Stranahan.

We did not obtain the list of special premiums of which there were several we believe.

Jeremiah Mason said, "Unless a man occasionally tax his faculties to the utmost, they will soon begin to fail." President John Adams said to Mr. Quincy, who found him reading Cicero, "It is with an old man as with an old horse; if you wish to get any work out of him, you must work him all the time." These two rules, so far as intellect is concerned, contain the secret of a green and vigorous old age.

PARKS IN THE CITIES OF NEW-YORK. THE GREAT CENTRAL PARK.

When the time shall come that enterprising men on the desert shall inclose one of the oases for a pleasure ground, there will be a propriety in designating it as—Mungo Park. Before adventure and enterprise shall have gone thus far, the labors of our commissioners will have been completed, and this city will possess a park, one that will realize all that its friends have uttered in favor of the project, and one at which howsoever heartily this generation may scold, the New-York of the next century will prize beyond any other remembrance of our day. The eminent and honorable gentlemen who are now engaged in the labor of averaging the titles and conveyances necessary for adjustment, before the people shall possess their own, are of those whose highest object it is to do that important work so well that their names shall be identified with its complete success. Gov. Bradish, to whom all the pleasure grounds of European cities are familiar, means that this emerald, in rock-settling, shall be worthy of admiration even from those to whom the great parks of London and Vienna are familiar.

And strange it is, that only in New-York, in the great Metropolis, where land has value, so that a ward could almost be suitable barter for a western State sovereignty as it is, only in this costly latitude has there been any effort to form a park. It is a truth which is sadly proved by looking over our sister cities. Brooklyn is not enumerated, because that is so soon to be a section of New-York as to be included in it; and even Brooklyn, or its latest annexation, Williamsburgh, has but scanty thought of furnishing the future. There was commotion enough made concerning Washington park, in its inception, to frighten from further effort for a century. The dead in Brooklyn offer amid their marble record the scenes that soothe even while they sadden.

Albany took a clay hill, tough, dark, blue clay, and by coaxing the State, which in those days was as penurious as upon similar requests it would now be princely, and by teasing the owners of adjacent lots, who were incredulous as to future value—by all this, by bringing soil thither, sand and loam, even as the earth was brought to the vineyards of Metternich, in panniers on the backs of men and women—in this way, what are called the Capitol park and the Academy park have been formed.

Admirable success has attended the effort at foliage, and in mid-summer even the Capitol itself is secluded behind the luxuriant trees. No park work has been done under greater disadvantages, for a more black plain of clay than was this in the commencement, could not be found. It was the favorite place for the summary hangings of Colonial and Revolutionary days. Political strangulation now takes place within the walls of the Capitol.

But in truth, Albany has no park, for the whole area of its open grounds would not be thought excessive for the lawn of a gentleman's country house; nor is its energetic neighbor, Troy, more favored.

And as for Schenectady, unless the domain of Dr. Nott be so designated, it has nothing but its streets—one or two of them rural and quiet enough for a meditative man's musings. There is, it is true, a noble promenade near the College, and beneath the grove adjacent I have heard, while a superb sunset was kindling the western sky with peculiar splendor, the words of eloquence from Wright, and Doane, and Potter, and Spencer, such as Oxford might have aroused itself to hear.

Has Utica a Park? It has fine broad ave-

nues, and there is space and verge enough for the pure rushing of the life-breathing winds; but since the day of Fort Schuyler even until now, when so many prosperous thousands gather around the old Fort's site, I can not find that there have been spared from the builder any extent of pleasure grounds.

And it is even thus of Auburn—more excusable here, however, as so much of pleasant gardens surround these pleasant homes, so that in visiting the elegant dwellings of Governor Seward, and Mr. Christopher Morgan, and others, the transition is easy from the ornament of the house to the luxuriance of the field.

Rochester has near to its Cemetery with such admirable judgement placed in such ease of approach as that it may find the step of the wanderer easy of access, even from the town's busy center—and here there is beauty of rural form, and space abundant; but yet it is among the tombs. In and about its dwellings of the living, Rochester has reserved but little, if any, of open area.

That city of Inland Seas—Buffalo—most like New-York in all its commercial movements, has been so accustomed to consider every foot of ground precious, that it has forgotten that there is a time to breathe and rest, as well as to labor. It has noble opportunity for pleasure ground and park upon the water side, so that the whole panorama of the lake and its commerce would be in view. Nor is it yet too late for such good work to be done, and taste, and opulence and enterprise are finding permanent home in this great Western City.

London has held its great parks since the days of that termagant old king—Harry the VIII—a monarch who scolded out more good than other sovereigns now by persuasion. When Hyde belonged to the Abbot of St. Peter, it may have rejoiced the demure dwellers of his monastery at Westminster, but it did not promise much for the people. It was fortunate for the citizens of the World's Metropolis that this Eighth Harry was not so intently occupied with brief love and quicker anger of the Katherines, but that he liked the chase of partridge, and pheasant, and heron, so well, that he preserved for his hunt, the parks.

A simple taste, and a less royal lineage, must secure our own great park. It shall be the gift of this century of New-Yorkers to the next, for it will be by the long and slow, but inevitable process of many years, that hill-side, and vale, and plain, an terrace, and mound, shall be shadowed by the huge and brave trees. When it shall have been declared officially, the park, then comes its severe trial, for then shall issue out upon it all manner of experimenters and essayists in landscape.

I have already heard it declared that there must be a general leveling of all the rocks! Doubtless the crags must be crushed, afterwards to be rebuilt, as did our romantic neighbor of the Bowling Green, piles of very ludicrous shelvings. Perhaps there may be good sense to save this great area of surface from invasions of men, who, not being able to see what is really beautiful, go to work to create it. Let not our new park be included among the spoils.

With due humility towards our associate, venturing on a field he has won so well, I would ask our Honorable Commissioners Bradish, Kent, and their worthy associates, to let us remember them as Anthony uttered of Cæsar:

"—all his walks,
His private arbors, and new planted orchards,
On that side Tiber, he hath left them you
And to your heirs forever, common pleasures
To walk abroad and recreate yourselves"
[SENTINEL, in N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

THE APPLE BORER.

The impression has been prevalent, especially at the West, that little need be feared from the Apple Borer. And for this reason among others, this apparently insignificant insect, has been stealing a march on us, which has resulted in great damage. We learn from different quarters that its ravages have been terrible.

A few facts may serve to put this matter fairly before the fruit growers among our readers.

In the fall of 1854, a gentleman of our acquaintance, an amateur in gardening, remarked to a friend that nearly one-half of his apple-trees were attacked, and that several of them were past cure. He advised his friend to look about the roots of his trees, and see whether they were not infested too. His friend followed his advice, but found none. This spring, however, the friend examined his trees more carefully, and found to his dismay, a large proportion of his apple-trees seriously damaged. He found too, that beyond all doubt, the borer had begun its ravages years ago, and that they had multiplied greatly in his trees, while he was congratulating himself on his imaginary exemption from them.

Another fact shows the same state of things. A nurseryman, doing an extensive business in a neighboring county, found, on examining his young apple-trees this spring, that in some parts of his grounds, eight in ten of all of them were hopelessly ruined by the borer.

Another gentleman has told us that a considerable number of his young apple-trees, and some mountain ash-trees on his grounds are greatly injured or lost, in the same way.

These facts and many others like them should startle every one who has planted a tree, and who would not have his hopes blasted in consequence of inadvertence or misinformation. We must give battle to this insidious and destructive insect at once, or thousands of dollars of loss will be suffered by the nurserymen, and fruit-growers of the West, in a very short time. Indeed, we think we should not be far wrong, were we to say that among the fifty thousand readers of the Farmer, thousands of dollars have been already lost, within the last three years by the ravages of the borer.

If these things are so, our readers will permit us to make a few remarks on the natural history of the borer; and on some other matters which may throw light on the best mode of resisting its attacks. The season too, is at hand when the insect commences its work of destruction; and it seems peculiarly fit that attention should be turned to the matter now.

What is the Borer? The borer is the larva, or grub which is hatched from the egg of a beetle, belonging to the family of Buprestidæ, or Buprestians. The beetle itself is about half an inch long, with brown and white stripes, and flies at night.

When does it lay its Eggs? In the latter part of May, and first part of June, it pierces the bark of the tree with its spear, and deposits its eggs under the bark. This it does near the root of the tree, in perhaps the greater number of cases, especially in small trees. Indeed some writers, whose observations seem to have been confined to one or two classes of operations performed by the beetle, state that it deposits its eggs only at the root of the tree. This is a mistake. We have dug them within the last few weeks, from all parts of the trunk, from the ground to the branches; they seem to have a special liking for those parts of the tree which are decayed. On the south-west side of the tree where the sun has scorched the bark or the wood beneath; also where the bark has been

bruised by cattle, or in any other way; also where the tree is naturally weak, and shows signs of early withering and death—wherever any or all these inducements are offered, the beetle seems quite ready to accept the invitation, and make its investment. Let no one imagine, therefore, that his trees are free from the borer, because he finds none about the roots; let him examine all parts of the trunk carefully and especially the weak, wounded or decayed parts. He may find them in any of these portions of the tree.

Appearance of the grub, and way of doing its work. The egg seems to be hatched by the natural warmth of the season. The appearance of the grub is the following: It is whitish in color, with large head and body, whose diameter is about half that of the head, and whose length is about four times that of the head; its general shape resembles that of a tadpole. We have seen them of different sizes, from half an inch to more than an inch long. Their ravages are committed in getting their food, which is the inner bark of the tree, and the tender wood. Sometimes they feed on the solid wood, especially in small trees. They are furnished with a strong pair of jaws, with which they eat their way along, leaving behind them a thin track of powder like sawdust; they may be easily followed by these signs, when they confine their operations to the surface-wood. They may remain in the tree several years, before they emerge in the form of the beetle; for it is in the tree that they get their entire growth. In small trees they often penetrate to the very heart of the trunk, and seem to burrow there for the winter. We have dug them out of such hiding places, which they found in some beautiful Tallman Sweetings, that were utterly destroyed by them.

How have they found their way to our orchards? They seem to follow the process of improvement, and to keep pace with the planting of trees and shrubbery of all kinds. They appear to go from the older portions of the country, to the more newly improved regions, making a few miles progress every year; we are inclined to think that they can spread quite rapidly, by the transportation of young trees from distant nurseries. Within a few weeks past, grubs have been taken from apple-trees which were taken from a Rochester nursery in the spring of 1854. These grubs were so large that the idea was at once suggested that they must be more than a year old; this became almost certain, when these huge grubs were compared with some others, taken from trees near by, which were very small, though found where they might have had a rapid growth. It behooves us to look well to the trees we buy; we do not know certainly, that nurserymen can detect the presence of the grub, in all cases; but we think it can be ascertained whether the tree has been *stung*. If so, all buyers have the right to claim of sellers that no damaged articles be offered them.

How shall we resist the Borer? In all ways; no one thing will do the whole work; under the head of *prevention*, we would suggest several things:

1. Buy none but sound trees; sound, we mean, in every sense; trees of vigorous growth, of fine roots, of unbroken bark, and that never have been stung by the beetle.

2. After setting the trees out carefully, protect them from the attacks of the beetle, by washing them with the following preparation: To two quarts of soft-soap, add half a pound of sulphur, and dilute the mass till it is as thin as paint, by pouring in strong tobacco-water. The tobacco-water may be prepared by breaking up fine, two ounces of strong tobacco, and pouring on two or three quarts of soft warm water, and letting it stand two or three days before the wash is

made; apply the wash with an old broom freely to the trunk and lower branches, after the rough bark has been scraped off. Make one application about the middle of May, and another about the first of June. It is said the beetle will not touch a tree that has thus been treated.

3. Before the weather becomes very hot, we think the trees should be well white-washed with lime, or protected from the sun by a board, or by wrapping a wisp of straw or hay round the portions most exposed to the heat. White does not absorb heat as darker colors do. If the trees are white-washed, and one of the other covers for the young trees are used, very few, we think, will be injured; always supposing that the preventives mentioned first, are faithfully employed.

4. A little circle of ashes should be placed at the root of the tree close around the collar. This, it is believed, will prevent the beetle from disturbing the tree at that point, if it be done early enough in the season.

How shall we destroy the Borers we have? In the case of trees that have been seriously injured, we can say nothing better, than that they should be pulled up, root and branch, and the part that contains the grubs destroyed. If they have been but little hurt, the grubs should be carefully extracted and killed, and the wounds covered with grafting wax or shell-lac, and the tree washed as above suggested.

If young trees have been much punctured, we believe they had better be destroyed at once. It will be of little use to try to save them; and if they do live, they would be weak and nearly worthless.

We repeat, that the trees already infested, should be treated with the wash mentioned above, after the grubs have been taken out. This would, it is hoped, prevent their return.

We have made our remarks on this topic longer than we designed. But we can not close without begging all our nurserymen, and fruit-growers, to attend to this matter speedily. They may avoid great disappointment, by prompt attention to the trees and shrubs, this year. They may suffer great loss and subsequent discouragement, by neglecting it for one month longer.—Ohio Farmer.

How to Get Rid of Rats.—I see in your last paper, what is called an "effectual method for destroying rats," which reminds me of a story too good to be lost.

A few years ago, an intelligent farmer of Western N. Y., who bestowed more attention on his mind and stock than on his outward appearance, called for dinner at one of the principal hotels in Canandaigua, then, and perhaps still, kept as the fashionable house.

His dress not being, in the opinion of the landlord, of the right cut and fit to entitle the wearer to a seat at the boarders' table, "a cold cheek" was placed on a separate table for the stranger, in the barroom. While eating his scanty allowance, the landlord and his barroom friends were discussing the best method of getting rid of rats, with which the landlord said his house was much infested.

Having finished his cold collation, he inquired for his bill, which was fifty cents. On paying it, he said to the landlord, he could tell him an effectual method of ridding his house of the varmints, and for one dollar, would do so. This the landlord readily paid.

"Now," said the stranger, "the first time a rat calls at your tavern for something to eat, you give him a cold cheek in the barroom, and charge him fifty cents for it, and I'll be blowed if he will ever trouble your house again."

L. Y. B.
Ohio Farmer.

THE BACK VOLUMES OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, neatly bound, can now be supplied from the commencement. These of themselves constitute a beautiful and valuable FARMER'S LIBRARY, embracing a compendium of all the important agricultural articles that have appeared during the last thirteen years. First ten volumes, new edition, furnished bound for \$10.

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American Agriculturist.

New-York, Thursday, June 21.

This paper is never sent where it is not considered paid for—and is in all cases stopped when the subscription runs out.

WE occasionally send a number to persons who are not subscribers. This is sometimes done as a compliment, and in other cases to invite examination. Those receiving such numbers are requested to look them over, and if convenient show them to a neighbor.

CLAY AS A MANURE.

ALL kinds of plants draw their principal food from the air through the medium of the leaves. The food collected by the leaves is carried down by the circulating sap to the different parts of the plants where it is wanted. This sap is gathered from the soil through open mouths (spongioles) upon the ends of the fine rootlets, and ascends through the inner wood, or central portions of the plant stalk, thence circulates through the leaves, gathering the food there collected, and descends through the outer wood, or external portions of the stalk, depositing the food where it is needed to increase the bulk of the plant.

The amount of food collected by the leaves depends upon the extent of leaf-surface, and upon the continual change of air, so that fresh supplies of food may be furnished as fast as one portion of the air is exhausted. On this account it is probable that plants grow faster during gentle winds, than when the air is calm and comparatively motionless. But it matters not how large may be the leaf-surface, nor how great may be the supply of food furnished by the air, the plant will not grow rapidly if there is not an abundant supply of circulating sap to carry this food to the points where it is needed. Much of the sap that ascends is evaporated from the surface of the leaves, and in dry weather it often happens that nearly all the moisture collected by the roots is thus lost, and, as a consequence, the plant languishes, or is literally starved to death.

This view of the subject teaches an important practical lesson, viz.—that careful attention should be given to furnishing an abundance of sap by a well-developed system of roots. These roots should go down into the soil far enough to be beyond the reach of the sun's drying effect. To accomplish this, the soil must be stirred deeply to admit the air. In most soils freely circulating air is necessary to destroy or change poisonous substances. But of this we do not propose here to speak. We will now only refer to the

Mechanical structure of the soil, as relates

to its fineness or coarseness. The sap-absorbing roots of all plants are exceedingly small—so small that they can not be seen by the unaided eye. When we pull up a stalk of corn, for instance, we only draw up the larger, stronger roots. There is left behind, by a single stalk, millions of tender rootlets, which can only be found by long-continued and careful washing of a portion of the soil, and the use of a magnifying glass.

The practical point we are aiming at is, that these sap-absorbing roots are *so very small*, that they can not grow in any situation where there is not a sufficiency of very fine, impalpable soil, to afford a medium for their growth. Small roots, large enough to be visible to the eye, can not grow in a medium composed wholly of gravel stones. But fine sand grains are much larger compared with sap-absorbing rootlets, than are gravel-stones the size of chestnuts compared with roots no larger than a cambric needle.

The adaptability of a soil to the growth of these fine rootlets, and, in a great measure, its fertility, depends upon the amount of impalpable material—that is, earthy substances so fine that when rubbed between the fingers there is no perception of roughness. We know that common clay is such a substance as this. It feels smooth, or salvy, so to speak, when rubbed in the hand.

It is on this account, that we often find clay one of the very best fertilizers that can be added to a sandy soil. The particles of sand making up such a soil are too coarse to furnish a medium of growth to the sap-absorbing rootlets. The addition of the fine clay particles supplies the want.

To test any soil in reference to this point, take a portion and put it into a vessel; add four or five times its bulk of water; stir well; let it stand two or three minutes; then pour off the water into a clean tin or glass vessel, and let it stand perfectly still for a few hours, or till it becomes quite clear. If there does not settle to the bottom of this water a considerable portion of fine, impalpable earthy material, equal in weight to from one-twentieth to one-tenth of the original soil, we may safely conclude that it does not contain enough of fine soil to support the sap-absorbing rootlets of any plant. Manures added to such a soil may stimulate the growth of a greater length of root, and lead them to a greater distance in search of moisture; but the most feasible means of improvement is, to bring about a change in the mechanical structure. Frequent stirring and exposure to the air and frost, which disintegrate the coarser particles and furnish more of the fine material, are beneficial; but we believe the most rapid and, in the end, the most economical improvement of such soils, is to add to them a liberal supply of fine clay.

We venture the opinion, that on any sandy soil, or even on sandy loam, a few loads of fine clay thoroughly mingled with it will, in the course of a few years, produce more marked effects than half as many loads of the best organic manure. When clay is so added, it remains a *permanent* improvement,

unless the soil is subjected to running water that will wash out the clay again.

The amount of clay that may be profitably added to any soil, will depend upon its present necessity or physical condition. On many soils ten loads of clay per acre will show a marked effect, while on most sandy fields one or two hundred loads per acre will be found a most profitable outlay. We earnestly advise those who have light, coarse, or sandy fields, with clay accessible, to ponder this subject well, and to try a portion, at least, with a good admixture of CLAY AS A MANURE.

STATE AND COUNTY SHOWS.—We invite all officers of State and County Societies in the different States, who have not yet done so, to send us, without delay, the times and places of their next exhibitions; that we may make out our list as early and as complete as possible. Direct to *American Agriculturist*, New-York City.

VIRGINIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society is actively preparing for the third annual exhibition, to be held at Richmond, from the 30th of October to the 2d of November inclusive. We think the managers are wise in deferring the exhibition to a later season than usual, for the farmers will, at that time, have so far completed their fall work as to be able to devote a week to this interesting festival. The prosperous financial condition of the Society enables the managers to offer a large list of liberal premiums. Some of the special premiums are of general interest. They offer \$100 to the first individual establishing and maintaining for six months a factory for tubular draining tiles, on the most approved plan; and a like sum for the best drained farm, including extent of surface drained, profitability, &c.; \$50 each for the best practical methods of eradicating or checking wire grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*), and wild garlic; \$30 each for most successful management of water meadows—not less than 15 acres—and best plan of preserving wheat from time of harvest until sent to market.

The most noteworthy premium, however, is \$1,000, for the discovery of some efficient and available remedy, such as may be judiciously used by farmers, to secure the wheat crop against the ravages of the joint-worm; to be tested in such manner as may be satisfactory to the committee, and to be presented in time to be tested in the next crop, or longer, if necessary.

One half of this premium is offered by the Society, and one half by Messrs. Wm. Boulware, Ph. St. Geo. Cocke, Edmund Ruffin, Lewis E. Harvie, Wm. G. Crenshaw, and F. G. Ruffin.

THE PUTNAM COUNTY (N. Y.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its next exhibition at Carmel, September 18th and 19th. We notice that special premiums of \$50 and \$20 are offered for Essays on the Defects in the present system of farming in the County. This is an excellent idea, and we should be glad to see the same plan adopted by every

other agricultural society in the country. The officers of this Society for the present year are,

President—Thos. B. Arden, Philipstown.
Vice Presidents—Leonard D. Clift, Carmel; John M. Towner, Patterson; C. Townsend, Kent; James E. Kelley, Southeast; Ezekiel Hyatt, Putnam Valley; H. A. Pelton, Philipstown.

Secretary—G. M. Belden, Carmel.

Treasurer—Saxton Smith, Putnam Valley.

THE DELAWARE COUNTY (PA.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its next annual exhibition at Media on the 20th, 21st and 22d days of September. The officers of the Society are,

President—Joshua P. Eyre.

Vice Presidents—James Andrews, C. Harvey, A. C. Eckfeldt, Wm. Eyre, Jr.

Directors—H. L. Tyler, Thomas Pratt, David Trainer, Patrick Gallagher, Perciphor Baker, Townsend Speakman, Nat. Garrett, John Miller, Jas. Irving, A. P. Morgan.

Treasurer—George Sharpless.

Recording Secretary—George Drayton.

Assistant Rec. Sec'y—Jackson Lyons.

Corresponding Sec'y—Y. S. Walter.

THE CLARK COUNTY (OHIO) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its autumnal show at Springfield, on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of October. Persons from all parts of the United States are allowed to compete for the premiums on stock of all kinds, and Clark County challenges the United States! The officers of the Society are,

President—Wm. Hunt, Moorefield.

Vice President—Jacob Peirce, Madison.

Treasurer—W. S. Field, Springfield.

Recording Sec'y—L. H. Oids, Springfield.

Cor. Sec'y—S. G. Moler, Springfield.

THE OAKLAND COUNTY (MICH.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its next annual exhibition at Pontiac, October 17th and 18th. The premiums are quite large for a County Society. The officers of the present year are,

President—James Bailey.

Recording Secretary—Jos. R. Bowman.

Corresponding Secretary—Z. B. Knight.

Treasurer—S. E. Beach.

THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY for promoting Agriculture will hold its next annual exhibition at Powelton, (XXIVth Ward of Philadelphia,) on the 12th, 13th and 14th days of September next.

TUBS, BUCKETS, KEGS AND FIRKINS, AT LAW.

When articles which are to be sold by weight are sent to market in boxes, barrels, casks, kegs, firkins, &c., it is customary to mark each package with the gross weight, and the tare, and sometimes with the net weight, though the net weight is frequently left to be calculated at each time of sale. The *tare* is the weight of the packing box, barrel, or firkin; the gross weight is that of the entire package, including the box, barrel, &c.; and the net weight is that of the article sold, which is obtained by subtracting the tare from the gross weight.

There is in New-York State a law requiring that "firkins," in which butter or lard is packed, shall have the *tare* stated on each,

or the seller can not legally collect the proceeds of the sale. In a recent suit for a quantity of butter in buckets and kegs, the defense set up was, that the tare was not marked. The case was appealed to the Superior Court, in this City, where it was decided that such a law as this should be construed *literally*; and as the law only named "firkins," it should not be made to apply to buckets, kegs, &c., and the plaintiff recovered the price of his butter.

There are few butter buyers so contemptibly small as to avoid payment by such a flimsy pretext; but, to be perfectly secure against all such Shylocks, it will be best for all persons packing butter, to weigh the keg or tub and distinctly mark the tare thereon; and as a still further security against any accidental or willful erasure of this mark, it will be safer to drop the word "firkin" altogether, and sell butter, lard, &c., by the keg, bucket or tub.

FALSE RECOMMENDATION OF A HOUSE.—At the same Court a case came up on appeal, where a tenant having leased a house, found that, contrary to the recommendations, it was damp, infested with cockroaches, &c. The plaintiff sought to recover one quarter's rent, on the ground that the defendant had occupied it nearly all of that time and then moved out. The jury had found that as the defendant had been compelled to move out and seek another home, for the reasons stated, he was not liable for any rent. The Superior Court affirmed the verdict of the jury, deciding for the defendant. Let landlord's take care how they recommend their tenements hereafter.

THE TRIAL OF MOWERS.—We have full notes of the Trial of Mowers at Bedford, on the 15th and 16th inst., but await the Report of the Judges before writing them out for publication. A report of a *part only of one day's* trial, appeared in the Tribune of the 16th inst., which was extremely incorrect and unfair. We intend noticing this more at length hereafter.

For the American Agriculturist

A CARD.

The Committee of Arrangements appointed by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County to superintend the Trial of Mowers, which was held on the farm of Mr. A. F. Dickinson, on the 15th and 16th inst., beg leave respectfully to state, that it was mainly owing to the indefatigable industry and the liberality of Mr. Dickinson, that they were enabled to perform the duties assigned them. He placed at the disposal of the Committee any amount of grass that they might need, and also furnished abundant refreshments for the occasion.

The Committee desire, in this public manner, to tender their *grateful acknowledgments* to Mr. A. F. Dickinson, and to all others in his neighborhood who so generously assisted in getting up and carrying out the arrangements for the trial.

In behalf of the Committee,

HENRY KEELER, Chairman.

WARTS OF COWS' TEATS.—The editor of the Maine Farmer says he has cured warts on the teats of dry cows, by touching them

with lunar caustic (nitrate of silver), but thinks it very difficult to do any thing with them while the cows are in milk.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.—The Progressive Farmer says, in regard to the pasture lot of Mr. G. W. Colman, our informant states that this lot contained some eight acres, and had been in grass from 1832 to 1851. During that time it had never been manured, though it had the advantages of the road wash, and also some fertilizing material from an adjoining slaughter house. The regular number of cows pastured on this lot was *forty*, and when less than thirty were taken, the lot was divided, and a portion of it cut for hay. Mr. C. states that he has seen cattle from the mountain, so improved in appearance after two weeks' pasturage, that their owners could not recognize them. The pasture season always commenced with the first of May, and lasted until frost.

A BIRD'S NEST.—A foreign paper says, that on shearing a Leicester ram, the shearers found a wren's nest beautifully constructed in the wool just over the shoulders, which had every appearance of having been built there by the bird itself. We are not informed whether there were any eggs in it.

For the American Agriculturist.

A TRIP TO WEST-BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

BY ELLIE HOWARD.

A lovely morning succeeded the dark, rainy night, and, weary of the city's turmoil, my friend and I took the stage for the Jersey City Ferry, on our way to West Bloomfield, N. J. It was early, and the ride down Broadway was not, as in some parts of the day, a journey performed at the risk of losing—your patience, if not your life. Barnum's "Baby Show" was at its height, and mammoth flags of stars and stripes, with the "National Baby Show" appendage, extended from the Museum across Broadway, flaunting and flapping in the wind.

From Jersey City to Newark the scenery is pleasant. Large tracks of meadow-land lie on either side of the iron pathway, and through this extensive valley meanders the turbid Hackensack, while on every side, in the distance, rise verdure-crowned hills, dotted with white farm-houses. Now we catch a glimpse of the Passaic, and anon the iron horse neighing defiantly is prancing over the firm bridge above its clear waters. A few moments longer and we are in the city of Newark, a quiet, prosperous looking town of about fifty thousand inhabitants. Our friend, Rev. Mr. C—, of Hill-side Seminary, always prompt to the moment, is awaiting our arrival, and we enjoy a pleasant drive through the main street of the city, while the different churches, the new market, the iron bridge, and other objects of interest are pointed out to us by our attentive friend.

Again we find ourselves in the country, the fresh, bright, beautiful country. How different this air, laden with the breath of flowers, from the sickening atmosphere of the pent-up city! Strange infatuation which induces people to remain in New-York who can afford to live elsewhere!

Along the fine McAdamized turnpike, leading from Newark to West Bloomfield, are extensive quarries of brown freestone, which is removed in immense blocks to adorn the palaces of New-York. The materials for Trinity church came from these quarries.

Hastening on, over hill and dale redolent with beauty, we soon reach East Bloomfield. This is a quiet coezy little village, remarkable for nothing except its Educational Institutions, having two seminaries for boys and one for girls.

A mile or two further on is West Bloomfield, another small village, less populous but more picturesque than its twin sister. West of this village lies a range of hills, or rather miniature mountains, rising about five hundred feet above the Passaic. This range is covered from base to summit with most luxuriant verdure. Far up the heights, to the right of the road we are now traveling, stands MOUNT PROSPECT SEMINARY, a large showy building, occupied as a school for boys. A more healthy location could scarcely be found. This large, tasteful mansion, built at the base of the mountain ridge, is the residence of our friends. It is a newly established Seminary for young ladies, and is appropriately named Hill-side Seminary.

A welcome greets us, so cordial that it brings back the happy past too vividly for perfect composure. Oh memory! hast thou most of joy or sorrow for the human heart?

Restored and refreshed, we have broken away from the parlor circle, and stand, telescope in hand, on the roof of Hill-side Seminary. What a beautiful view is spread out before us! Far away across the plain and beyond the blue waters of the Hudson, New-York is plainly discernable. Yonder, to the left, in the dim distance, are the Palisades, and nearer, just there, rises the bold bluff from whence Washington daily and nightly watched the movements of the British army, when Sir Henry Clinton held possession of New-York. All over the vast plain before us lie towns and villages embowered amid nature's renewed verdure. To-morrow, when we stand on Eagle rock, ah, then we shall see!

Eagle Rock! "What mountain-peak worth climbing, can be found in New-Jersey?" There it is, standing up, in firm, but not very bold defiance, amid the mass of living green that crowns the mountain range. To-morrow we shall see! We have ransacked every nook and corner of this Hill-side house, as only the most privileged friends may, and find it commodious, airy, and well adapted to the purpose for which it was built. Is it strange that Mrs. N. and I should think of the beautiful but fragile city flowers in New-York, and wish we could transplant many of them hither to enjoy the fresh invigorating air, the bright sunlight, and the loving genial educational influences of our friends, the Cheever family?

"The morn is up again, the dewy morn,
With breath all incense, with cheek all bloom,
Laughing the clouds away with playful scorn,
And living as if earth contained no tomb—
And glowing into day."

Away, away to the mountains, while the dew is yet on the grass, the leaves, and the flowers. This cool, invigorating air, how it quickens the sluggish life-blood; how it brings the sparkle to the eye, and the rose to the cheek! There is a beauty in this ever-changing scenery which enchants us!

We begin the ascent of the mountain, but it is so gradual, and the carriage-road so smooth, that we quite forget where we are, till our "bonnie steed" manifests symptoms of fatigue.

Whoa! Now for a climb! On, on, up, up, we go, still so gradually, so charmed with the thousand beauties around us, that only by looking down can we realize how high we are above the dwellers in the plain. What is this on the tip top of the mountain? The queerest, most attractive dwelling you ever saw? The front is round, not unlike a light house tower in form, and built of freestone.

On the top of its steep, bark-covered roof, is an observatory, surrounded by a rustic ballustrade. There is an oblong addition to this front inclosed and covered with bark. Further back in the yard is a summer parlor, built in circular form, with windows reaching to the ground. The siding is of bark, and the roof is thatched with straw. A rude stone fence, with a rustic gate, incloses the front yard.

Winding along just beyond the pale of the cultivated grounds, we again enter the forest. Here, a simple fence of three or four wires fastened to living trees, effectually secures the grounds, yet preserves the perfect rusticity of the domain. Here and there a guide-board points the way to Eagle Rock; at last, a rustic gate, fastened with a pin in primitive style, admits you to the inclosed grounds, and along the way you often find a rustic seat tastefully fashioned, inviting the weary climber to rest. At length the carriage road terminates. That tree, where your horse stops instinctively, has been used for a tying post till the bark is quite worn away. A rustic gate of most exquisite workmanship, opens upon the foot-path leading to the Rock.

A few steps farther, and a view more magnificent than can be expressed, meets your gaze! The beautiful valley of the Passaic lies at your feet; Orange, Newark, and Bergen appear scarcely beyond the reach of your voice. New-York, with its numerous spires, seems in the very neighborhood. Staten Island and Brooklyn Heights are distinctly visible. The noble Hudson, the winding Hackensack, and the placid Passaic, are intertwined like threads of silver amid the endless luxuriance of green. Eagle Rock is a high precipitous bluff, taking its name from some tradition of olden time. The proprietor of the Rock, and the owner of a large portion of land in this vicinity, is a merchant in New-York. His family reside summer and winter in this rustic palace, and he pays daily visits to his place of business in the city. I regret that I did not learn his name, whatever it may be, he is a gentleman, and his quiet, unostentatious courtesy deserves the thanks of an appreciating public. Long live the proprietor of Eagle Rock!

WHITE TURNIPS FOR COWS.

It will soon be time to sow turnips. I esteem them very valuable for milk cows. With your permission I will tell your readers how I raised and fed 500 bushels of turnips to milk cows. My wheat was harvested early in July. I took three acres of stubble and drew upon it about 20 loads to the acre, of stable manure, muck and leached ashes, in about equal quantities. I then plowed the stubble, dragged thoroughly, and sowed common flat field turnips, brushing them in. In the fall I gathered about 500 bushels of good sized turnips, which I commenced feeding to my cows as gathered, and placed the balance in a cool barn or cellar and fed them out every day until they were all gone, sometime in January I think.

"But," says the objector, "your milk and butter tasted of turnips." No, it did not. We made no butter, but furnish about 120 customers daily with milk, and not the first one of them ever knew or mistrusted that we fed turnips. Not a single complaint reached our ears. I think this was owing entirely to the manner of feeding, and if any of your readers will follow our course exactly, we are confident the milk or the butter will never taste of turnips.

We had 2 men to milk 10 cows each, and the third man put the turnips in a long box and cut them with a spade, after which four quarts of corn and cob meal were sprinkled on each bushel. As soon as the milking

was finished, the cows were fed one peck of turnips each; this was done twice a day, and the cows gave a good supply of milk. I think the time of feeding is the point. The cows must be fed immediately after milking and at no other time, and the quantity fed must be such as they will eat up immediately. With these precautions we have a feed for cows which can be raised very easily and very economically.—E. WARE, in *Country Gentleman*.

Pastures ought not to be allowed to grow up to weeds; thistles, mulleins, yellow dock, etc., occupy space which might just as well be filled with valuable herbage. Let them be cut frequently, and they may be exterminated.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

EXTREME POLITENESS.—The Wyoming Mirror relates a good joke of an old collector, who was proverbial for his politeness as well as pertinacity. He was always in the habit of taking a delinquent debtor aside when he dunned him. One day he met a non-payer, upon an unfrequented road, some half mile from any house, and probably the same distance from any human being. What does the old chap do but leave his buggy, call the other aside, and in a fence corner, politely asked him for the little balance!

A QUAKER ANSWER.—"Martha, does thee love me?" asked a Quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's holiest feelings had been offered up.

"Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?"

"Ay, Martha, but does thee regard me with that feeling the world calls love?"

"I hardly know what to tell you, Seth. I have greatly feared my heart was an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I may have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting rather more than thy share."

TOP KNOT.—In olden times the ladies used to wear a head dress of very unsightly shape, which they called a "top-knot." The fashion ran into great extravagances, and at length attracted the attention of the pulpit. It is related that on one occasion, a celebrated preacher denounced these top-knots as prohibited by Scripture, and quoted from one of the Apostles the command "*top-knot come down!*" He frightened some of the ladies prodigiously; but some of the more curious, referring to their Bible, were eased in their conscience by finding that the whole of the text read, "Let him who is upon the house-top not come down!"

An editor in Missouri announces that the publication of his paper will be suspended for six weeks, in order that he may visit St. Louis with a load of bear-skins, hoop-poles, shingles, oak bark, pickled cat-fish, &c., which he has taken for subscription. He is bound to raise the cash on them.

"Pa, aint I growing tall?" "Why, what's your height, sonny?" "I'm seven feet, lacking a yard!"

Why was the first day of Adam's life the longest ever known? Because it had no Eve.

Lay by a good store of patience, but be sure and put it where you can find it.

A WATCH.

I have now in my hand a gold watch which combines embellishments and utility in happy proportions, and is usually considered a very valuable appendage to the person of a gentleman. Its hands, face, chain and case, are of chased and burnished gold. Its gold seals sparkle with the ruby, topaz, sapphire, emerald. I open it, and find that the works without which this elegantly furnished case would be a mere shell; those motionless hands and those figures without meanings are made of brass. Investigate further, and ask what is the spring by which these are put in motion, made of? I am told that it is made of steel. I ask, what is steel? The reply is that it is iron, which has undergone a certain process. So then I find the main spring without which the watch would be motionless, and its hands, figures, and embellishments are but toys, is not of gold—that is not sufficiently good; nor of brass—that would not do—but of iron. Iron is therefore the only precious metal; and this watch an emblem of society. Its hands and figures which tell the hour, resemble the master spirits of the age, to whose movement every eye is directed. Its useless but sparkling seals, sapphires, rubies, topaz, and embellishments are the aristocracy. Its works of brass are the middle class, by the increasing intelligence and power of which the master spirits of the age are moved; and its iron main spring shut up in a box, always at work, but never thought of except when it is disorderly, broke, or wants winding up, symbolically, the laboring class, which, like the main spring, we wind up by the payment of wages, and which classes are shut up in obscurity, and, though constantly at work, and absolutely as necessary to the movement of society as the iron spring is to the gold watch, are never thought of except when they require their wages, or are in some want or disorder of some kind or other.

Edward Everett.

PARENTAL FIRMNESS.

By this is meant that disposition, though at the greatest distance from all that is rigid, stern and cruel, can master his own feelings; amid the strongest appeals to the tender emotions of mind, can inflexibly maintain its purpose, and in the way of denying improper requests, or administering correction can inflict pain on the object of its affection, whenever duty requires such an exercise of beneficial severity. For want of this disposition, of this fine and noble quality, how many have ruined their children forever by indulgence. Those parents are sincerely to be pitied, who have not resolution and firmness enough to deny the requests of their children when they know them to be improper. Nor are they less objects of pity, who from ill-judged tenderness, withhold correction when it is known to be necessary. The children of such parents are objects of still greater commiseration. The consequences must be fatal as to the formation of a manly, virtuous character. I have heard a parent say—"I love my children so well that I cannot punish them when they do wrong." Strange love, indeed! Had your child fractured a limb, what kind of affection would you express by saying that you loved your child so much that you cannot consent to allow the surgeon to operate upon it? Hence your child must suffer the consequences of a deformed limb all the rest of his life. And yet, I appeal to your reason if this course would not be more excusable than to let their temper and passions become perverse, because you have not steadiness enough to exercise judicious restraint, or inflict salutary punishment.—Hall on Education.

FADELESS IN A LOVING HEART.

Sunny eyes may lose their brightness;
Nimble feet forget their lightness;
Pearly teeth may know decay;
Raven tresses turn to gray;
Cheeks be pale and eyes be dim;
Faint the voice and weak the limb;
But though youth and strength depart,
Fadeless is a loving heart.

A CURIOUS ANECDOTE OF THE REV. SIDNEY SMITH.—Lady Cubebbs had a great passion for the garden and the hot-house, and when she got hold of a celebrity like the Reverend Sydney, was sure to dilate upon her favorite subject. Her Geraniums, her Auriculas, her Dahlias, her Carnations, Acacias, her Lillia Regia, her Ranunculus, her Mary-golds, her Peonies, her Rhododendron procumbens, Mossy Pompone and Rose pubescens, were discussed with all the flow of hot house rhetoric. "My Lady," asked the Reverend wit, did you ever have a Psoriasis Septennis?" "Oh yes—a most b-e-a-u-tiful one. I gave it to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Dear man! and it came out so in the spring!"

The Psoriasis Septennis, is the medical name for the seven years' itch!

GOOD ADVICE.

Eat only what is proper food;
Drink only that which does you good;
Spend only what you can afford;
Lend only what will be restored;
Then you will have no cause to say,
"I was a fool on yesterday!"

STEAM MUSIC.—A Worcester, Mass. paper says one of their ingenious mechanics has invented the art of rendering steam whistles musical—thus making those nuisances quite as ornamental as useful. What an improvement that will be, when it comes into general use! For instance, suppose we are a young married man (it requires some imagination we admit) and have to leave the endearments of home for business elsewhere. We get into the cars feeling dreadfully if not worse—the bell gives the parting tinkle, the wheels rumble slowly out of the depot, and at that moment the whistle strikes up, "Oh, Susannah! don't you cry for me!"—shouldn't we be touched, and yet consoled? Then, further along, an ignoramus, as ignoramus will, is seen walking on the track, and immediately, "Git out of the way, Ole Dan Tucker!" startles him one side as promptly as the hiss of a snake, but still with an agreeable exhilaration. But a dog is just to be run over—the thing is inevitable—but there is some consolation in "Old Dog Tray," played as a complimentary requiem. When not otherwise employed, didactic strains might be given as, "Wake up, Jake! the fire wants poking"—or [the night train might soliloquize, "We won't go home till morning." And one instance more—the young man, so ingeniously supposed above, having got through his business, is returning—as the cars begin to slacken their pace, what would be more touchingly appropriate than "Home again, home again," played with a forty horse power pathos? We have said enough—hurry up the musical engines!

SIMPLE TRUTH.

There's not of grass a single blade,
Or leaf of loveliest green,
Where Heavenly skill is not display'd
Or Heavenly Wisdom seen.

SELF DEPENDENCE.—If you would have your son be something in the world, teach him to depend on himself. Let him learn that it is by close, strenuous personal application that he must rise—that he must, in short, make himself, and be the architect of his own fortune.

RATHER A MISTAKE.—A friend of mine, was once present at the house of a French lady in Canada, when a violent thunder storm commenced. The shutters were immediately closed, and the room darkened. The lady of the house, not willing to leave the safety of her company to chance, began to search her closets for a bottle of holy water, which, by a sudden flash of lightning, she fortunately found. The bottle was uncorked, and its contents immediately sprinkled over the ladies and gentlemen. It was a most dreadful storm, and lasted a considerable time; she therefore redoubled her sprinklings and benedictions at every clap of thunder and flash of lightning. At length the storm abated, and the party were "providentially" saved from its effects, which the good lady attributed solely to the precious water; but when the shutters were opened, and the light admitted, the company found, to their horror, and the destruction of their white gowns and muslin handkerchiefs, their coats waistcoats and pantaloon, that instead of holy water this pious lady had sprinkled them with ink.—Lambert's Travels.

OUR COUNTRY, GREAT BY NATURE, GREAT IN ART.

The greatest Cataract in the world, is the Falls of Niagara, where the waters accumulated from the great upper lakes, forming a river three quarters of a mile in width, are suddenly contracted and plunged over the rocks, in two columns, to the depth of one hundred and sixty feet.

The greatest Cave in the world, is the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, where one can make a voyage on the waters of a subterranean river, and catch fish without eyes.

The greatest river in the world, is the Mississippi, four thousand one hundred miles in length. Its name is derived from an Indian word, meaning the "Father of Waters."

The largest Valley in the world, is the valley of the Mississippi. It contains five hundred thousand square miles, and is one of the most prolific regions on the globe.

The largest Lake in the world, is Lake Superior, four hundred and thirty miles long.

The greatest Natural Bridge in the world, is that over Cedar Creek, in Virginia. It extends across a chasm eighty feet in width, and two hundred and fifty feet deep, at the bottom of which a creek flows.

The greatest solid mass of Iron in the world is the Iron Mountain of Missouri. It is three hundred and fifty feet high, and two miles in circuit.

The largest Railroad in the world, is the Central Railroad of Illinois, which is seven hundred and thirty-one miles long—cost fifteen millions of dollars.

The greatest number of miles of Railroad, in proportion to its surface, of any country in the world—is in Massachusetts, which has over one mile to each square mile of its area.

The greatest number of clocks manufactured in the world, is turned out by the small State of Connecticut.

The largest number of whale ships in the world, are sent out by Nantucket and New Bedford.

The greatest grain port in the world is Chicago.

The largest aqueduct in the world is the Croton aqueduct in New-York. It is forty and a half miles long, and cost twelve and a half million of dollars.—Bridgeton Chron.

How to do Good.—He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will rarely do anything. True greatness consists in being great in little things. How are railroads built? By one shovelfull of dirt after another.

Drops made the ocean. If we would do much good in the world, we must be willing to do good in little things, setting a good example all the time.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR THOUGHTS.

Sin begins in the heart. If you can keep your thoughts pure, your life will be blameless. The indulgence of sinful thoughts and desires produces sinful actions. When lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin. The pleasurable contemplation of a sinful deed is usually followed by its commission. Never allow yourself to pause and consider the pleasure or profit you might derive from this or that sin. Close your mind against the suggestion at once, as you would lock and bolt your door against a robber. If Eve had not stood parleying with the devil, and admiring the beautiful fruit, the earth might have yet been a paradise. No one becomes a thief, a fornicator, or a murderer, at once. The mind must be first corrupted. The wicked suggestion must be indulged and revolved in the thoughts, until it loses its hideous deformity, and the anticipated gain or pleasure comes to outweigh the evils of the transgression.

Your imagination is apt to paint forbidden pleasure in gay and dazzling colors. It is the serpent's charm. Gaze not upon the picture. Suffer not the intruder to get a lodgment. Meet the enemy at the threshold, and drive it from your heart. As a rule, the more familiar you become with sin the less hateful it appears; so that the more completely you preserve your mind from unholy and wicked thoughts, the better. Avoid the society where obscenity or blasphemy is heard. Cultivate the society of the virtuous. Read nothing that is unchaste or immoral. Make a covenant with your eyes. Familiarize not your mind with the loathsome details of crime. Never harbor malicious and envious thoughts. Direct your thoughts towards pure and holy subjects. Contemplate the character of the spotless and perfect Son of God. Keep your spirit untainted, your thoughts uncontaminated, so shall your life be virtuous. As a man thinketh, so is he. Take care of the thoughts and the actions will take care of themselves. *Presbyterian.*

LESSONS FROM LITTLE THINGS.—How few persons can make a pin, and yet how many pins are lost every day, and nobody cares whether they are lost or not! A rich, penurious man will stoop to pick up a pin, but will he give a copper to his ragged fellow-being? A seed is a little thing and may be buried three thousand years and thereafter spring into life and feed a poor man. This is mystery, but it is a truism, well proved. Little things are greater than mountains. The child's rattle is a plaything for the child, and yet the child may at some future day command a whole nation! A little thing often leads to great results. A little shell on the ocean's shore—a little flower in the meadow—a bubble from the fountain—a dewdrop on the grass—a fly in the spider's web—a bee making honey—are all little things, and immortality has been gained by men who watched them and did not overlook the lessons of little things. The diamond is a very small gem, but it commands a very high sum among men. It is a little thing and is worthless as food, but as a diamond it will procure bread at all times.

Let us not, therefore, disregard or dispise the lessons of little things, for they show the road we must all travel from the cradle to the grave!—*Fireside Journal.*

It is a thousand times easier to contract a good habit, than to get rid of an old one.

FEELING ON THE BATTLE FIELD.—The Crimea correspondent of the New-York Sun, writing from Balaklava, gives, from the experience of a wounded Frenchman, an opinion with regard to that which is felt by the soldier in time of conflict, which is something as follows:

"Before the battle begins, it is usual to feel no little tremor, and many cheeks which are known to be in communication with stout hearts, blanch visibly. As the conflict becomes imminent, courage returns, and with the first flow of blood an enthusiasm is raised which constantly increases and very seldom flags in the least until the last shot is fired. The effect of seeing a comrade shot down is generally to excite an insatiable thirst for vengeance against the foe, though in the end one 'gets used to it.' When wounded less than mortally, it is not usual for a soldier to be immediately aware of it, unless some bones are broken. A sabre may be run through any fleshy part of the body, and even a bullet may lodge in dangerous proximity to the vitals, and he for a long time, be totally unconscious of even a scratch. When life is taken by a single blow, the effect varies with the nature of the wound, as well as with the temperament of the man. Sometimes the poor fellow will leap high into the air and again will lie down quietly. Oftener, however, he simply falls dead without a struggle. In most cases the features of the killed remain unchanged for a long time after death—eyes open and brilliant, and, perchance, a smile illuminating the face. To see such an one it is difficult indeed to realize the presence of the grim monster, Death."

DINING AT SEA IN A GALE.—There is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, from the deck to the saloon. It is rather too much trouble for a lazy man to eat on shipboard in rough weather. It would require a man to have the hundred hands of Briareus, and the hundred eyes of Argus, and keep them all in occupation, too, to dine in safety, to say nothing of comfort—for that, under the circumstances, is wholly out of the question. You have to hold on to your plate to keep it near you; to hold on to your glass of water to avoid the unnecessary luxury of an extempore shower bath; to hold on to yourself to keep yourself at the table; to hold on to the table to keep yourself off the top of it, and away from your neighbors. Besides this, to dodge or hide yourself, as the case may be, from the flying dishes that occasionally make little excursions on their own responsibility. A man that can get his victuals on board a ship in a storm can get his living anywhere; he need have no fear of the future, so far as eating is concerned.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON THE WAR.—"Is there any news from the Chimera?" said Mrs. Partington, dropping in upon us suddenly, like a bombshell, on the arrival of the last steamer. She had Ike with her, who immediately seized upon a pair of scissors and began puncturing the top of the desk against which he was standing, at the same time kicking the table at which we were sitting. "Is there any news from the Chimera?" We told her that the news of the Emperor's death was confirmed. "Ah!" said she with a sigh, "war is indeed dreadful when it won't allow people to make their peace when they die. I declare it gives me a nashua at my stomach when I think that men should forget the kindnesses and meannesses of life (she meant amenities) to worry each other by military engineers that does it—if they would have civil engineers there now, in a little time the black sea of war would become a Pacific ocean."

FIGHT BETWEEN A FROG AND SWALLOW.—A curious and furious fight between a swallow and a frog was witnessed at New-Boston the other day. The swallow had approached the margin of a pond for material for its nest, when it was seized by a huge frog and drawn into the water. It was evidently the design of the frog to drown the bird and then make a meal of it, while the swallow acted on the defensive alone. The fight went on with varying success, till a member of the peace society interfered and parted the combatants.—*Meriden Transcript.*

Quoth Patrick of the Yankee: "Bedad, if he was cast away on a desolate island he'd get up the next morning and go round selling maps to the inhabitants."

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour took the downward scale a few weeks since and still continues upon it. The decline in prices during the past week has been from 25c. to 75c. per bbl., except upon a few extra brands, of which there has been a temporary scarcity. Genesee Extra is quoted at a trifling advance. The greatest fall has been upon the lower grades, there being a large supply of these. During the past three weeks, the lower and common brands of flour have declined more than \$1 per bbl., Corn of common grades 10c. to 15c., and oats 30c. to 40c. per bushel.

Corn during the past week has fluctuated somewhat, some kinds being lower and some kinds being higher than at our last report. Oats have experienced another heavy fall, and now range but a little above 50c. a53c. per bushel, though there have been some recent sales of Western Oats at 54c. a60c.

The Wheat prospect still continues good. The harvest is gradually advancing from South to North, and we hear of nothing but good reports wherever the crop has been gathered. It is now a time of much anxiety to wheat-growers in the Middle and Northern States. A few days of continued propitious weather, and this important crop is safe, while a single week unfavorable may blast the hopes of both producer and consumer.

Cotton has experienced a uniform decline in all grades of 4c. per lb. This will probably be recovered under the influence of news just in from Liverpool of another small advance there, notwithstanding the immense sales noticed in our last two reports.

The weather continues very fine. In this region we have a full supply of rain, with hardly enough warm weather to produce the most rapid growth. This, however, is favorable to grass, and indeed to all other crops at this particular juncture.

The present arrival from Europe brings news of the final abandonment of the Vienna Conferences, and a determination to settle the existing difficulties only by the sword. With this prospect, there is no doubt but that there will be a heavy demand upon this country for breadstuffs for some time to come, so that however large the yield at the coming harvest, moderately high prices will prevail.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The market has been fair since last week, with but little change in the more substantial kinds of produce. Charleston new potatoes are a little lower; others remain about the same. Green produce goes off rather better. Strawberries and cherries are very plentiful, though the latter are done in south Jersey, and will begin to fall off soon. The other changes are slight.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—Bermudas	do	\$6	@6 75
Charleston, new	do	5	@5 50
do. round	do	5	@
Western Mercers	do	4	@4 25
White Mercers	do	4	@4 25
Nova Scotia Mercers	do	1 30	@1 35
Washington County Carters	do	3 25	@3 50
Western Reds	do	2 75	@3
Yellow Pink Eyes	do	2 75	@3
Long Reds	do	2 50	@2 75
Turnips—Ruta Baga	do	1 87	@2 25
White bunch, new	do	1	@
Onions—White	do	—	@
Bermuda Reds, new	do	5 00	@5 50
New-Orleans Reds	do	5	@5 25
Cabbage Sprouts	do	—	@ 75
Asparagus	do	1 25	@
Spinach	do	50	@ 75
Rhubarb	do	4	@6
Radishes	do	50	@
Lettuce	do	50	@1
Gooseberries	do	1 75	@
Green Peas	do	87	@
Strawberries	do	4	@4 50
Cherries	do	5	@ 6
Apples	do	\$4 75	@5
Butter—new	do	20	@21c.
Cheese	do	9	@11c.
Eggs	do	—	@18c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 20, 1855.

There is something over 2,000 cattle in market, which is about 200 less than last week. Both butchers and brokers hung for their own prices this morning, and consequently the sales were exceedingly slow. Scarcely any sales were effected before 10 o'clock. There is a falling off in prices of about 1c. per lb.—good beef selling for 10½c., though a few very extra cattle reached 11c. The average price is not far from 10c.

At these prices the losses fall very heavily on owners, being in many cases from \$10 to \$20 a head, or from \$500 to \$2,000 a drove. There are some cattle remaining in the country, but less than last week.

Some of the cattle to-day are very flabby, and generally not as good as last week. The market will probably wind up slow and dull.

Notice is given that, as Market-Day falls on the 4th of July, it will take place on Tuesday, the day preceding.

The following are some of the lots offered:
White & Ulery had 136 fair Illinois cattle, which were bringing an average of nearly 10c. They were estimated to weigh 750 lbs.

Mr. Beiden was selling 105 good Durham grades from Kentucky. Some of these were fine beeves, and brought 11c. They ran through from 9 to 11c.

John Merritt was selling 105 rather light Ohio cattle, owned by S. M. Baker & Co. He wholesaled 74 for \$80 per head, which was estimated at 9c. per lb. They would average about 650 lbs. in weight.

Beach & Smith were selling a fair lot of Ohio cattle, owned by M. A. Melvin. 20 sold for \$80 per head, for ship ping to Bermuda, which was estimated at 10½c. They would doubtless wind up at 9c.

Wm. Gurney was selling 102 nice young Indiana cattle belonging to Callem & Caldwell. These would average about \$72 per head, or 10½c. They cost \$11 a head for passage. Estimated to weigh 675 lbs.

Joseph Williams was selling 75 fair Ohio cattle, owned by Ed. Williams, and at an average of 10c. They would weigh 750 lbs., and ranged from 9 to 11c.

H. W. Alvord had 26 large, fat, still-fed cattle from Syracuse, N. Y., estimated to weigh 1,000 a head. They sold from 9 to 11c.

Daniel Barnes was selling 80 fair Kentucky cattle, at prices ranging from 9c. to 10c. Weight from 750 to 800 pounds.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:
Extra quality..... 10½@11c.
Good retailing quality..... 9½@10c.
Inferior do. do..... 8½@9½c.

Cows and Calves..... \$30@35.
Veals..... 4c.@6c.
Swine, alive..... 6½@7½c.
" dead..... 7½@9c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves..... 2184	2129
Cows..... 6	—
Veals..... 683	—
Sheep and lambs..... 1019	—
Swine..... 645	—

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad—beeves.. 802
Sheep..... —
Swine..... 210

By the Harlem Railroad—Beeves..... 111
Cows..... 6
Veals..... 683
Sheep and Lambs..... 798

By the Hudson River Railroad..... 712
Sheep..... 291

By the Hudson River Boats—Beeves..... 400
Swine..... 435

New-York State furnished—beeves..... 81
Ohio, "..... 512
Indiana, "..... 325
Illinois, "..... 629
Texas, "..... 194
Kentucky, "..... 388

The report of sales for the week, at Browning's, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs..... 4578
Beeves..... 271
Veals..... 51
Cows and Calves..... 27

The following sales were made at Chamberlain's:
201 Beef Cattle..... 8@11c.
98 Cows and Calves..... \$25@36
5,039 Sheep and Lambs..... \$2@36½
94 Veals..... 4@6c.

The supply of Sheep at Browning's is about 2,000 greater than last week, and the sales from 50 to 75c. less per head. The total supply for the week is about 10,000. The sheep are fair and lambs improving. The former come mostly from New-York, Ohio, and Kentucky, and the latter from New-Jersey.

The following are the sales for the week by Mr. McGraw, sheep broker at Browning's:

223 Sheep.....	\$957 75
90 Sheep.....	443 25
167 Sheep.....	647 50
71 Sheep.....	271 25
33 Sheep.....	106 25
109 Sheep.....	346 99
120 Sheep.....	491 25
18 do.....	75 50
43 do.....	136 00
63 do.....	294 00
82 do.....	288 25
105 Lambs.....	397 25
30 do.....	128 00
10 do.....	43 50
18 do.....	83 75
13 do.....	53 00
19 do.....	84 50
1214	\$4,848 49
Average.....	\$ 399.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Ashes—	Pot, 1st sort, 1855.....	\$ 100 lb. —	@ 5 75
	Pearl, 1st sort, 1855.....	6	12@—
Bristles—	American, Gray and White.....	—	45 @—50
Beeswax—	American Yellow.....	—	26@—27½
Coal—	Liverpool Orrel.....	\$ chaldron —	@ 7 50
	Scotch.....	—	@
	Sidney.....	5 75	@ 6 —
	Pictou.....	5 25	@ —
	Anthracite.....	\$ 2,000 lb. 5	50 @—
Cotton Bagging—	Gunny Cloth.....	\$ yard. —	12½@—
Cotton—	Ordinary.....	104	104 104
	Middling.....	12	12 12½
	Middling Fair.....	12½	13 13½
	Fair.....	13½	13½ 14
Flax—	Jersey.....	\$ lb. —	8 @—9
Flour and Meal—	State, common brands.....	8 75	@—
	State, straight brands.....	8 87	@—
	State, favorite brands.....	9	@—
	Western, mixed do.....	9 31	@—
	Michigan and Indiana, straight do.....	9 75	@10
	Michigan, fancy brands.....	10	@—
	Ohio, common to good brands.....	—	@ 9 75
	Ohio, fancy brands.....	—	@10
	Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do.....	—	@10 25
	Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 50	@—
	Genesee, extra brands.....	10 75	@13
	Canada.....	10 37	@—
	Brandywine.....	10 75	@—

Georgetown.....	10 75	@—
Petersburg City.....	10 75	@—
Richmond Country.....	—	@10 75
Alexandria.....	—	@10 75
Baltimore, Howard-Street.....	—	@10 75
Rye Flour.....	7 25	@—
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	5 12	@—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	5 37	@—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	\$ punch. —	@22 50

Grain—	Wheat, White Genesee.....	\$ bush. —	@—
	Wheat, do. Canada.....	—	@ 2 50
	Wheat, Southern, White.....	3 40	@ 2 50
	Wheat, Ohio, White.....	2 45	@—
	Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 45	@ 2 53
	Rye, Northern.....	1 70	@—
	Corn, Round Yellow.....	—	@ 1 04
	Corn, Round White.....	—	@ 1 30
	Corn, Southern Yellow.....	—	@ 1 20
	Corn, Southern Mixed.....	—	@ 1 05
	Corn, Western Mixed.....	—	@ 1 02
	Corn, Western Yellow.....	—	@—
	Barley.....	1 18	@—
	Oats, River and Canal.....	50	@—
	Oats, New-Jersey.....	50	@—
	Oats, Western.....	54	@—
	Peas, Black-Eyed.....	\$ bush. 2	50 @—

Hay—	North River, in bales.....	—	@—
Lime—	Rockland, Common.....	\$ bbl. —	@—87

Molasses—	New-Orleans.....	\$ gall. —	30 @—32
	Porto Rico.....	—	27 @—32
	Cuba Muscovado.....	—	26 @—30
	Trinidad Cuba.....	—	27 @—29
	Cardenas, &c.....	—	26 @—

Oil Cake—	Thin Oblong, City.....	\$ tun. —	@42—
	Thick, Round, Country.....	—	@—

Provisions—	Beef, Mess, Country.....	\$ bbl. 10	50 @12—
	Beef, Mess, City.....	10	@—
	Beef, Mess, extra.....	16 25	@16 50
	Beef, Prime, Country.....	—	@ 9 —
	Beef, Prime, City.....	—	@—
	Beef, Prime Mess.....	\$ ice. 21	@24—
	Pork, Prime.....	15 12	@—
	Pork, Clear.....	19	@—
	Pork, Prime Mess.....	15	@—
	Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels.....	\$ lb. —	@ 10 —
	Hams, Pickled.....	—	@—94
	Shoulders, Pickled.....	—	@—74
	Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	\$ bbl. —	@21—
	Beef, Smoked.....	\$ lb. —	@—
	Butter, Orange County.....	23	@—25
	Cheese, fair to prime.....	5	@—10

Rice—	Ordinary to fair.....	\$ 100 lb. 5	75 @ 5 87
	Good to prime.....	5 87½	@ 6 50

Salt—	Turk's Island.....	\$ bush. —	@—36
	St. Martin's.....	—	@—
	Liverpool, Ground.....	\$ sack. —	85 @—
	Liverpool, Fine.....	1 20	@ 1 30
	Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 40	@—

Sugar—	St. Croix.....	\$ lb. —	@—
	New-Orleans.....	5	@—61
	Cuba Muscovado.....	5	@—61
	Porto Rico.....	5	@—61
	Havana, White.....	7	@—74
	Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5	@—74

Tallow—	American, Prime.....	\$ lb. —	11½@—
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Tobacco—	Virginia.....	\$ lb. —	@—61
	Kentucky.....	7	@—13
	Maryland.....	—	@—
	St. Domingo.....	12	@—15
	Cuba.....	12	@—20
	Yara.....	35	@—43
	Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	20	@—1
	Florida Wrappers.....	15	@—60
	Connecticut, Seed Leaf.....	6	@—18
	Pennsylvania, Seed Leaf.....	—	@—12

Wool—	American, Saxony Fleece.....	\$ lb. —	38 @—42
	American, Full Blood Merino.....	—	36 @—37
	American, ½ and ¾ Merino.....	—	30 @—33
	American, Native and ¾ Merino.....	—	25 @—28
	Superfine, Pulled, Country.....	—	30 @—32
	No. 1, Pulled, Country.....	—	23 @—25

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Single Horse Power.....	\$85 00
Double do. do.....	116 00
Do. do. do. with Thresher and Separator.....	160 00
Single do. do.....	128 00

Belts \$5 and \$10 each.
R. L. ALLEN Sole Agent for New-York.
189 and 191 Water-street.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine

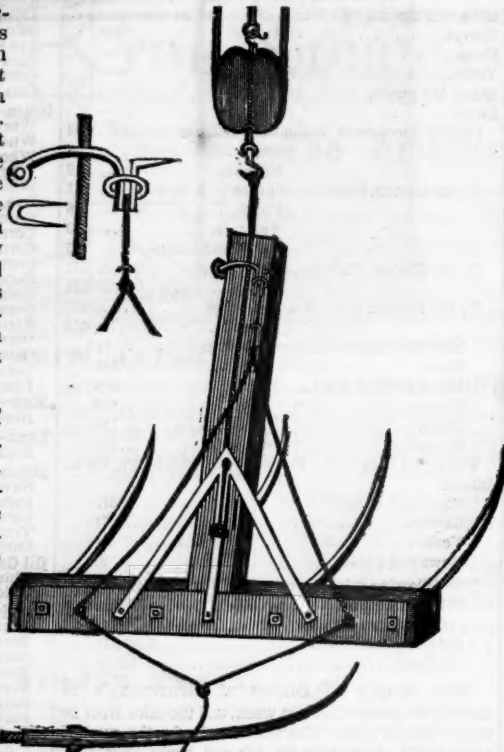
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IMPROVED UNLOADING HAY FORK.

This is a great labor-saving implement, in a situation where labor is most oppressive, and at a time when it is most difficult to be procured. It is intended for unloading hay from a wagon upon a scaffold or into a mow. This is generally done in the sultriest weather, in a close barn, when the dust from the hay and the oppressive heat are almost stifling, and when the team and hands connected with it can be spared with least convenience. By the use of this simple and economical instrument, the same team that draws the load into the barn, or any supernumerary horse at hand, may unload a ton of hay in a few moments, without any effort at pitching.

The fork, as represented by the cut, is suspended from the roof directly over the load, by a tackle and fall, or by a single pulley and rope, the drawing end of which passes through a pulley on a level with the horse, to enable him to lay out his strength to advantage. The iron teeth are pressed into the hay, and the horse at a word, draws up some 400 to 600 pounds to the required height, when a light cord, attached to the fork and passing over another pulley suspended in the proper direction, in the hands of one of the operators swings it horizontally over the place to be deposited, and the sudden jerk of a strong twine, removes the ketch, and the forkful drops where required. A few forkfuls remove the entire load, when the men and team, refreshed by their few moments of rest, are off for another load.

For sale by
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.



DAVY'S DEVON HERD BOOK.

NOW READY.

A large supply of both 1st and 2d Volumes bound in one book and containing all the subject connected with the Devon records of both England and America up to the present time; also as a frontispiece the beautiful engraving of the celebrated picture known as the "Quarry Testimonial," which is a full length portrait of Mr. Francis Quarterly, now living, at 91 years of age. It is also illustrated with two animals, prize winners in England. Price \$1.00, and can be had by inclosing the amount to B. P. Johnson, Cor. Sec. of N. Y. State Society, Albany, N. Y.; Luther Tucker, Ed. of Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y.; Sanford Howard, Boston, Mass.; D. D. T. Moore, Ed. Wool Grower and Stock Register, Rochester, N. Y.; A. B. Allen, Ed. American Agriculturist, New-York; Sam'l Sands, Ed. American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.; A. M. Spangler, Ed. Progressive Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lee & Redmonds, Eds. Southern Cultivator, Augusta, Ga.; and Wm. McDougall, Ed. Canadian Agt., Toronto, Canada. It gives me pleasure to state that Mr. Davy has solicited Mr. S. Howard, of Boston Cultivator, to collect pedigrees and illustrations in this country, for the 3d volume, and has authorized Mr. H. to obtain information as to any and all mistakes which may have been made as to the recording of American animals in Davy's 2d volume, and such corrections will be made in the 3d volume.

The plan proposed is, that the pedigrees and illustrations collected by Mr. Howard, as the Editor in America, shall be forwarded to Mr. Davy, and a copy of those collected by Mr. Davy will be sent to Mr. Howard. The whole matter will be published in America for our use, and also in England for their use; by which means an American and English Devon Herd Book will be united, and the price reasonable, as the expense of English printing and duties will be saved. This concert of action has been brought about by Mr. Davy's good feeling and liberality towards this country; and I am only the instrument through which Mr. Davy acts, and from this time forth Mr. Howard will receive all communications on the subject, as will appear by reference to his advertisement.

All editors who will give the above three insertions will receive a copy of the 1st, 2d, and 3d volumes.

90-93n1203

L. G. MORRIS, American Agent for J. T. Davy's Devon Herd Book.

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91-

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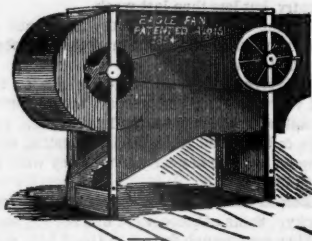
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST GRAIN AND SEED SEPARATOR EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

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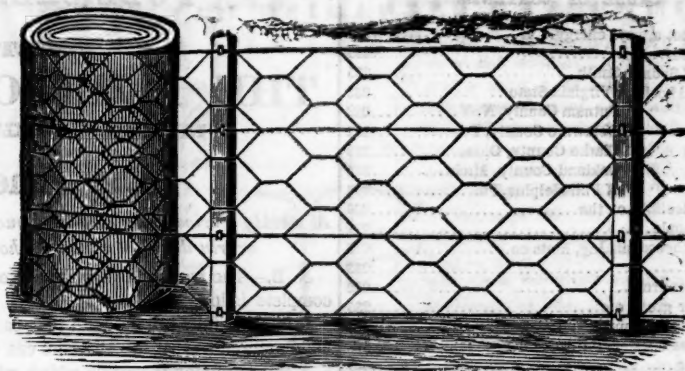
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BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERS, POST-HOLE AUGERS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

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Perfectly secure against stock; does not catch the wind; can not be destroyed by floods; admits the sunbeam, while it does not confine heat, and is without ornamental.

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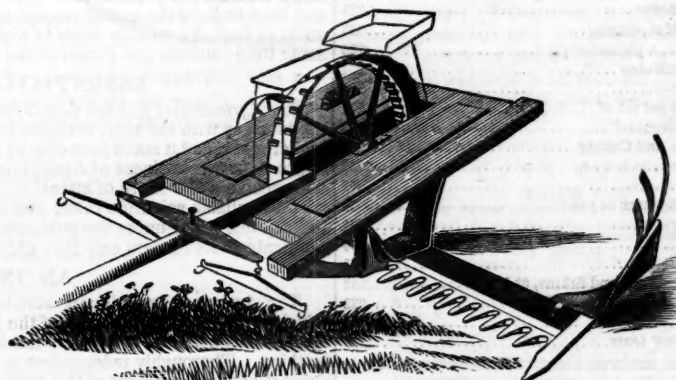
A—16 inches high, 3-inch mesh, 2 longitudinal wires,	\$0 25 per rod.
B—45 " " 6-inch " 2 " "	1 25 "
C—45 " " 6-inch " 4 " "	1 50 "
D—33 " " 3-inch " 2 " "	1 63 "
E—33 " " 3-inch " 3 " "	1 75 "
F—45 " " 3-inch " 2 " "	2 00 "
G—45 " " 3-inch " 4 " "	2 25 "

Fine Netting for windows or trellis work, 9 cents per square foot.

The rod measures 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Each coil contains about 25 rods, or 400 feet. When taken in quantity of 3 coils or over, a discount will be allowed from the above prices.

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The fence is secured to posts of wood, 7 to 12 feet apart, secured with staples over each lateral wire, keeping it a few inches from the ground.

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- 7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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"Thornedale," Washington Hollow,
Dutchess Co., N. Y.

92-95n1208

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Special Notices to Subscribers, Correspondents, &c.

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AGENTS' RECEIPTS, ETC.—A number of persons in different parts of the country have interested themselves in procuring subscriptions for this paper, and we have not recently heard of any imposition practiced upon subscribers. Those more immediately connected with the Office are furnished with regular Office receipts, signed, and endorsed upon the margin, by the Conducting Editor; and when these are presented, no one need have the least hesitation in receiving them, as we do not give them out to irresponsible persons.

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Letters in regard to seeds, implements, books, &c., should not be mingled with matters relating to the *American Agriculturist*. In this office we have no connection with any business whatever which does not relate directly to the affairs of the paper. When practicable, we are glad to attend to any reasonable request made by subscribers.

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